

Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

265. Also, petition signed by Mr. A. P. Johnson and others, of Garfield, Wash., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

266. Also, petition signed by Mr. H. W. Hanford and others, of Oakesdale, Wash., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## SENATE

SATURDAY, December 17, 1927

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

*He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God.*

Almighty and everlasting God, who art always more ready to hear than we to pray, and art wont to give more than either we desire or deserve, grant to us, Thy children, such a consciousness of Thy indwelling presence as may give us utter confidence in Thee. In all our doubts and perplexities may we throw ourselves upon Thy besetting care, that knowing ourselves fenced about by Thy loving omnipotence we may serve Thee always with singleness of heart. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on the request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5800) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes; had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 23, 33, and 34, and agreed to the same; that it had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 32 and agreed to the same with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that it further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 19, 36, and 37 to the said bill.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 1) to reduce and equalize taxation, provide revenue, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fess	King	Schall
Barkley	Fletcher	La Follette	Sheppard
Bayard	Frazier	McKellar	Shipstead
Bingham	George	McMaster	Shortridge
Black	Gerry	McNary	Simmons
Blaine	Gillett	Mayfield	Smoot
Bleas	Glass	Metcalf	Steck
Borah	Goff	Moses	Stelwer
Bratton	Gould	Neely	Stephens
Brookhart	Greene	Norbeck	Swanson
Broussard	Hale	Nye	Thomas
Bruce	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Caraway	Hawes	Pine	Tyson
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Curtis	Howell	Reed, Mo.	Warren
Deneen	Johnson	Reed, Pa.	Waterman
Dill	Jones, Wash.	Robinson, Ark.	Watson
Edge	Kendrick	Robinson, Ind.	Willis
Ferris	Keyes	Sackett	

Mr. COPELAND. My colleague the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is detained from the Senate, attending the funeral of an intimate friend.

Mr. HOWELL. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is absent on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

### REPORT OF PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Library:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Eighth Annual Report of Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the year ended December 1, 1927.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying reports, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 12 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, including the reports of the heads of the several departments of the government of Porto Rico and that of the auditor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

I recommend that the report of the Governor of Porto Rico, without appendixes, be printed as a congressional document.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

### COMPENSATION TO THE RELATIVES OF EDWIN TUCKER (S. DOC. NO. 20)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, concerning a claim against the United States, presented by the Government of Great Britain for compensation to the relatives of Edwin Tucker, a British subject who was killed by a United States Army ambulance in Colon, Panama, on or about December 6, 1924. The report requests that the recommendation as indicated therein be adopted and that the Congress authorize the appropriation of the sum necessary to compensate the claimants in this case.

I recommend that in order to effect a settlement of the claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State the Congress, as an act of grace and without reference to the legal liability of the United States in the premises, authorize an appropriation of \$2,500.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

### CLAIM ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF SAMUEL RICHARDSON (S. DOC. NO. 21)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State requesting the submission anew to the present Congress of the matter of a claim against the United States presented by the British Government for the death on November 1, 1921, at Consuelo, Dominican Republic, of Samuel Richardson, a British subject, as a result of a bullet wound inflicted presumably by a member or members of the United States Marine Corps, which formed the subject of a report made by the Secretary of State to me on April 3, 1926, and my message to the Congress dated April 5, 1926, which comprise Senate Document No. 92, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, copies of which are furnished for the convenient information of the Congress.

Concurring in the recommendation made by the Secretary of State, that in order to effect a settlement of this claim the Congress, as an act of grace and without reference to the legal liability of the United States in the premises, authorize an appropriation in the sum of \$1,000, I bring the matter anew to the attention of the present Congress in the hope that the action recommended may receive favorable consideration.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

WILLIAM WISEMAN, BRITISH VICE CONSUL (S. DOC. NO. 22)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the services in behalf of the United States of William Wiseman, British vice consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, during the period from April 12, 1914, to December 13, 1917, when, with the permission of the British Government and at the request of this Government, he had charge of the American consulate at Salina Cruz and of American interests in the district surrounding that place. The conclusion reached by the Secretary of State has my approval, and I recommend that the Congress authorize an appropriation of \$9,200, to be paid to Mr. Wiseman in recognition of the services which he so generously rendered.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

#### CLAIMS OF CERTAIN GERMAN NATIONALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report concerning the claims against the United States presented by the German Government on behalf of the heirs or representatives of the German nationals, John Adolf, Hermann Pegel, Franz Lipfert, Albert Wittenburg, Karl Behr, and Hans Dechantsreiter, for various amounts aggregating \$461.59, which have been covered into the general fund of the Treasury Department as required by the statutes relating to the disposition of effects and unpaid wages of deceased seamen on American vessels, it appearing that each of the German nationals referred to lost his life while in the status of seamen in the American merchant marine. The report requests that the Congress be asked to authorize the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these claims.

I recommend that, in order to effect a settlement of these claims in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the Congress authorize an appropriation of the sum of \$461.59.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

#### CLAIM ON ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP "MADELEINE" (S. DOC. NO. 24)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in relation to a claim presented by the Government of France against the Government of the United States on account of the losses sustained by the owner of the French steamship *Madeleine* as the result of a collision between it and the U. S. S. *Kerwood*, which at the time of the collision was being operated by the War Department, and I recommend that an appropriation be authorized to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

#### CLAIM BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT RELATIVE TO MR. SUN JUI-CHIN (S. DOC. NO. 23)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State respecting a claim against the United States presented by the Chinese Government for compensation arising out of an assault in China on Mr. Sun Jui-chin on June 11, 1923, by a private in the Marine Corps, a member of the legation guard, with a request that the recommendation of the Secretary of State, as indicated therein, be adopted and that the Congress authorize the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay the indemnity.

I recommend that, in order to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of

State, the Congress, as an act of grace, and without reference to the legal liability of the United States in the premises, authorize an appropriation in a sum equivalent to \$500 Mexican.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1927.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF UNITED STATES BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, transmitting, pursuant to law, the board's report of publications issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKET IN THE DISTRICT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate, pursuant to law, a report from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to negotiations for the acquisition of a site for the farmers' produce market in the District, which, with the accompanying exhibits, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### REPORT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1927, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the bill (S. 806) for the transportation of foreign mails of the United States, the creation and maintenance of auxiliaries for the use of the Army and Navy, the defense of the United States, and for other purposes, recalled from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and that committee discharged from its further condition, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. CURTIS. What is the request?

Mr. MOSES. It is a bill which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The subject matter being such as to be more appropriately and speedily dealt with by the Committee on Commerce, the Senator from New York asks for a change of reference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

#### FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. RANDELL. Mr. President, in view of the character of the necessity for flood-control legislation at this session, I present and ask to have printed in the RECORD a most admirable speech delivered by the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. SACKETT] before the National Republican Club of New York City on the 10th of this month.

I also ask in connection with that subject to have printed in the RECORD two editorial gems. One appeared in the Baltimore Manufacturers Record on the 15th of this month, and I understand that it was written by Mr. George Woods Edmonds. The other appeared in the Washington Post of yesterday, the 16th instant, and I am informed that it was written by Mr. Ira W. Bennett. I commend these two editorials to every Member of the Senate. They are real gems.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The speech and editorials are as follows:

#### SPEECH OF HON. FREDERIC M. SACKETT, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY

The results of the Mississippi flood of 1927 give clear indication that the whole system of flood control in that valley has broken down, to the extent that a new and much more effective plan must be evolved before safety can be assured to the vast territory that lies between the Ohio River and the sea.

That great valley is one of the most valuable portions of the United States. It is wonderfully fertile. It grows the long staple cotton. It has yielded to the call for diversification of crops in the South and is producing a wide variety of agricultural products.

Within the last few years the Mississippi Valley has been recognized as preeminently adapted by climate, transportation facilities, and labor conditions for industrial expansion. Its industries are growing rapidly, and capital of all sections is seeking industrial investment throughout the South. The new factory building now evident in the valley is the most important development in America to-day.

It is of tremendous moment to the country that adequate protection from almost yearly inundation be provided in order that this valuable



section shall be preserved. Its money resources have been called upon for more than a hundred years, until financially its limit of local ability has been reached.

The recommendation of the Government engineers was laid before the Congress on December 7.

It is not my purpose to discuss with you to-day the kind of a plan of flood control that should be adopted by the Congress but to present arguments which may appeal to a thinking public as reasons why the flood-control work of the Mississippi Valley should be a national project—designed, constructed, and paid for by the National Government.

If you had stood in the broad valley of the Mississippi in April and May of the current year and had seen the raging water, descending through the main funnel of the river, eating its way through the protecting dikes that line its banks, you would more readily appreciate the tremendous task that lies before the Nation in providing a protection against the death and destruction that year after year have followed in the wake of the recurrent floods. Can you picture the danger point of threatened levee; the intensive, desperate work of all hands to strengthen the dikes; the failure of brawn and brain in this titanic struggle; the first break in the dike; the widening crevasse as the water plows its way through the levee, flooding the countryside; the destruction of homes and fields; the drowning of livestock; the desperate people clinging to the higher places as yet unsubmerged; the rescues just ahead of the rising waters; the despondency of the ruined; the utter hopelessness that follows the subsiding flood?

That is the vivid story that was told as the mighty flood left its trail of desolation in the valley of the Mississippi. Eighteen thousand square miles of land suffered from this destruction in 1927. The economic loss upon the country will run to \$400,000,000. It represents a national disaster that affects every section. No such money loss can fall upon this country but what its ramifications must be felt in every city of the land. In financial cost the present ineffective control of the Mississippi floods involved an economic disaster that is national in scope. In the rapidly growing evolution of the valley into industrial communities there resulted a destruction of capital that is felt in every avenue of trade. Such a national loss is indicative of a national responsibility for prevention.

The early settlers of the valley began in their own limited way a local method of protecting their immediate neighborhoods through the building of dikes to keep out the waters in time of flood. These efforts, puny in comparison with the force of the river in its turbulent state, grew and gradually assumed the form of heavy levees constructed along each side of the river, confining the waters as nearly as practicable into a main channel. Every levee so built reclaimed large sections of overflow land. In so doing it destroyed a natural reservoir that had previously served to flatten the volume of the water in time of flood and relieve the main channel of the necessity of discharging excessive quantities. These overflow lands served in a sense as safety valves against the onrushing waters of the flood. As these overflow areas were eliminated by protective dikes, the congestion of flood waters in the lower reaches of the river was augmented. It became necessary to build new levees higher and stronger to maintain protection of the lower section. The cost of this levee protection became greater year after year and it was early recognized that there must be a continuing charge for levee maintenance upon the lands reclaimed and protected from the danger of the flood. In recent years the cost of this protection mounted to such heights and became so impossible a burden that the Federal Government, in a sense of fairness, became a large contributor to the general funds of flood protection in the valley.

The finances locally provided for flood protection took the form of voluntary levee district charges and were supposed to be distributed according to the benefits to be received. As the organization of each levee district was voluntary, no complete system of flood control could be compelled. Such control as resulted from the organization of these levee boards became only as strong as the weakest link in this voluntary protective chain. The collapse of "protection by levees only" in the 1927 flood through the 17 crevasses that relieved the pressure of the river, resulted in inundation by flood water for more than 50 miles on either side of the river. It brings poignantly before the Congress the need of an adequate system of flood control for the Mississippi.

In any democracy the subject of flood control and the part which the Federal Government is to play in such control must be applicable to all sections of the country. The enormous expense which would be placed upon the Federal Treasury were the Government to take over the whole expenditure of protection from floods in all parts of the country gives pause to the generous impulses of the people, even when involving the saving of life and property. The President in his message transmitting the engineer's report sounds such a warning. The vastness of the damage, the danger to life, and the effect upon the economic welfare of the Nation of so great a disaster as the flood of 1927, calls for every reasonable effort within the power of the Government. To justify the exclusive application of Federal funds to the problem of the Mississippi Valley requires some reasonable differentia-

tion of that situation from the normal flood problems arising in the country at large. Some degree of differentiation becomes apparent when it is recognized that the Mississippi flood of 1927 constituted the greatest disaster affecting life and property in the whole history of the Nation. The ramifications of that disaster financially were more widespread than any actual loss of property that America has suffered. The people of the valley feel that such differentiation exists in the problem here presented as to permit such a criterion to be established for exclusive Federal expenditure as will protect the Treasury and at the same time enable the Government to afford adequate protection.

The Mississippi forms the boundary of many States, and in that particular it is differentiated from any intrastate stream. Levees have been built and maintained largely with local funds. On the main river alone \$170,000,000 have been expended from local sources. The levee system there constructed at local cost would be sufficient to protect the territory if the same methods were effective as are required to confine the flood waters of every other drainage system within the country. However, the complete failure of the levee system so provided is due in no sense to the waters of the territory affected but to the run-off of the rainfall of the 31 States of the drainage area, and requires the adoption of a new protective plan.

The report of the Army Engineers, formulated under the direction of the Federal Government during the past several months, indicates a cost of the execution of these plans that is unfair to the already depleted finances of the people of the valley. The characteristics of the plan call for a kind of flood protection that is different in form from that which it is necessary to use in any other overflowed areas in the United States. The need of the new plan is due to confining the flood waters by the levees of the entire length of the stream and the consequent congestion in the lower stretches of the river. They find that there can be no adequate protection to the menaced territory save by drawing off the accumulated flood waters through newly constructed parallel channels. Such a plan means the adoption of a spillway and by-pass system for withdrawing from the lower stretches of the river a large part of the accumulated waters rushing down from the higher reaches. The building of such parallel channels interconnecting with the now existing rivers estimates an expenditure of \$300,000,000. It will require a period of years to complete, and a positively operating plan of construction. No system of voluntary associations, such as the present levee boards that have functioned for building the levees heretofore, can be contemplated in creating such a complicated system of spillway outlets. The actual cost which the adoption of such a plan makes necessary for the adequate protection from the Mississippi floods staggers the imagination of the people who have heretofore exhausted their strength and treasure in the building of the levee system as it now exists.

It falls upon the lower sections of the river through no fault of their own. It is due to waters which do not originate with them and serves again to differentiate the problem of the Mississippi from the normal problems of flood control which face the other sections of the country. It furnishes a criterion to determine the national aspect of the flood-control project. Other drainage districts, after having contributed to their own protection as have the people of the Mississippi Valley, would be justified in requiring flood protection at the expense of the National Government wherever the situation demanded a new system of improved works of a relief character because of burdens placed upon them from regions more remote. Such differentiation serves to protect the Federal Treasury against unjustified calls for flood protection. Federal expenditure for this purpose is analogous to that approved for sea-coast harbors and those other internal improvements which have ever been held to be the portion of the Federal Government under the general welfare clause. The valley has been saved through the financial resources of its own people, voluntarily supplied, up to a point where the growing needs of the country as a whole require a new undertaking which would place a burden upon it beyond any benefits to be received in increased values.

The engineers' plan will disclose an estimated cost to the Nation of some thirty millions a year spread over a period of 10 years. It will show the need of repairing the crevasses of the present works and their careful maintenance for the best protection they can afford until the new work can be completed. These figures should readily relieve the people of the United States of any legitimate fear of any raid upon the National Treasury. We must find the way to accomplish protection to the valley which will protect. If contributions to these new works is required of the States and communities of the lower valley, who have already done their full part, it will seriously delay, if not foreclose, their construction. The Federal Government can well afford the price. By paying that price a national benefit is bought. The Federal Treasury is protected since no other drainage system can present to Congress similar characteristics that will warrant exclusive national aid. The country will be relieved not only of a great menace to American progress but of a drain upon the charitable impulses of private citizens who are under constant call to relieve suffering and loss through the wonderful organization of the Red Cross. Under

such circumstances there seems to be indicated such a reversion from local to national needs in the valley of the Mississippi as to justify exclusive Federal expenditure to secure this new protection for the whole country's good.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE BLUNDERS ON FLOOD CONTROL

[From the Baltimore Manufacturers Record, December 15, 1927]

When President Coolidge, in his message to Congress, took the position that because the land of the Mississippi Valley would be benefited by protection from floods, it must therefore bear a special assessment to pay for such reclamation, he revealed the fact that in spite of his unmatched opportunity for viewing the situation as a whole and studying it in a broad and comprehensive fashion, he is nevertheless peeping at it through a knothole. His thoughtless use of the word "reclamation" alone reveals a woeful failure to grasp the essentials of the problem, a failure that could hardly have persisted had he once visited the flooded area. We speak of reclaiming land that has not yet been put to use—swamps or deserts. We do not speak of reclaiming long cultivated and highly developed farming sections, cities, factories, and the intricate and costly networks of highways, railways, telegraph, telephone, and electric power lines necessary to serve such farm and urban communities.

To think of reclamation is to think of barren lands or swamps that may some day be made productive. That section which Mr. Coolidge speaks of is already producing farm and factory products worth half a billion dollars annually. Such a section does not need reclamation. It needs protection.

But this misuse of a word would not be worthy of editorial comment if it did not indicate the attitude that is responsible for a grievous blunder in policy. In the same paragraph the President said that the land to be protected must be assessed for a special share of the cost of protection. But the land is only a small part of all that is to be protected. There are several thousand miles of highways, and a similar mileage of railways. Millions of dollars are invested in them. There are the telephone, telegraph, and electric power lines. There are factories. The ownership of these things is not local; it is national. Every man, woman, and child, who has a dollar invested in the securities of the nation-wide telephone or telegraph companies, in one of the power companies serving the district, in one of the great railroad systems traversing the valley, or in one of the factories located there, is interested in protection in exactly the same fashion as a man whose property interest happens to be in farm land or city lots. We can not protect the railways and leave the land exposed. We can not protect the land and leave these other forms of property exposed. Is it, then, just or reasonable to require the farmers who live on the land in the seven affected States to pay a special assessment on their particular form of property, while exempting the owners of the other forms of property who live in the other 41 States?

The President's proposition leads directly to a *reductio ad absurdum*. The question answers itself. All of them will be taxed, directly or indirectly, to provide the Federal funds. Discrimination between classes of property owners would be as unnecessary as it would be unjust. Furthermore, it would be a flat contradiction of the President's earlier utterances on the same subject. The problem of the great river's control, he said last spring, is national. The flood he called a national disaster, and he declared it must never occur again. Now he has backed down from this position and declared it is only partly national. His present proposition is unsound. It can not stand.

#### LET THE NATION PAY

[From the Washington Post, December 16, 1927]

The financial features of the flood-control plan prepared by the Army engineers, and now awaiting action by Congress, are not acceptable to the States that have suffered inundations. It is proposed that they shall pay a large proportion of the cost of flood control. They give notice that they are not able to bear the burden.

The Mississippi River will never be put under control if the feeble resources of the flood States are called upon to finance the work. Those States are suffering enormous and almost fatal losses already. They have paid out millions in ineffectual efforts to control the river. Their people are paying taxes for work that has long ago been swept away. Now, it is proposed that these same people shall vote crushing taxes upon themselves in assisting the United States Government to perform a purely national task.

It is not fair to the flood States to demand that they should pay more than any other States. The control of the Mississippi is a problem of national defense not against a foreign enemy but against a still more dangerous and powerful enemy—nature itself. The elements that have defied man's control must be mastered if the Mississippi is to be kept in its channel. Only the Nation can achieve that mastery.

Flood control is not a question of reclaiming lands that have been damaged or which may be submerged. It is a question of protecting American life, which will surely perish unless the United States extends

protection. The millions that are generously forthcoming whenever disaster occurs will be spent again and again with utterly futile results if the Mississippi is not placed under control. The people can not be moved away. They can not ward off the floods. They are at the mercy of two powers—the river and the national authority which can overpower the river.

If any project of a purely national character was ever presented to Congress it is the project for control of the Mississippi River. The entire cost of this work should be borne by the Treasury. The people inhabiting the flood regions should pay no more and no fewer taxes than are paid by the inhabitants of Maine or California to defray the cost of this national work.

When the flood-control legislation is enacted it should provide for exclusive jurisdiction over the undertaking by the United States. The States affected by floods should have no voice in this enterprise, except to contribute what they can from their slender resources. They should not be permitted to influence the location, size, cost, or arrangement of any levees, spillways, by-passes, or other devices included in the national plan. As the work is a national duty, the authority over the work should rest in the Government exclusively.

#### ARMISTICE DAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President, through an error Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I ask that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution, and that the joint resolution may lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, what is the nature of the joint resolution, may I ask the Senator from Texas?

Mr. MAYFIELD. It is a joint resolution declaring November 11, armistice day, to be a legal holiday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Texas will be agreed to.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I present resolutions adopted by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at its recent annual meeting in the city of Baltimore. I ask that they be printed in the RECORD, treated as petitions, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ATLANTIC DEEPER WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION AT ITS TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE MD., SEPTEMBER 9-15, 1927

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convened in its twentieth annual session in the city of Baltimore, Md., with delegates in attendance from every State along the Atlantic seaboard, respectfully submits the following statement of its purposes and policies and also certain resolutions:

#### STATEMENT

This association takes pride in its achievements. Its announced purpose at its organization in 1907 was to secure the construction of an intracoastal waterway from Maine to Florida. Physical conditions divide this waterway into several links or sections. Through its manifold activities several of these links have either been adopted by Congress or their construction has been completed. From north to south the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal has been authorized and it only awaits an appropriation; the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal has been completed to the project depth of 12 feet; the Norfolk-Beaufort waterway has been authorized and is still under construction; the waterway from Beaufort to Cape Fear River has been authorized and awaits construction; another survey has been authorized for the link from the Cape Fear River to Georgetown, S. C.; the series of natural waterways from Georgetown to Jacksonville are under improvement and maintenance; and, finally, the Florida East Coast Canal has been authorized with a project depth of 8 feet. These achievements are momentous in their results, and their importance can only be realized by a more careful study. Substantially the most important link still remains unauthorized, and that is the waterway across New Jersey, to which reference will be hereinafter made.

At the last meeting of this association in Richmond the following declaration was adopted:

"This association has combined utility with its service. It has realized that channels are intended for navigation and the promotion of commerce. It has encouraged the construction and operation of adequate boat lines. It has emphasized the necessity of water terminals. It has recognized that transportation by water constitutes only one instrumentality of commerce and has insisted that boat lines must be coordinated with the railroads and the highways. It took note of the fact that our great system of transportation by railways was predicated upon a free interchange of traffic between different railroads



on a through bill of lading and with fixed joint and proportional rates. This association has urged that carriers by water should be made an integral part of this system, to the end that they should be made an equal factor in the distribution of products by water and rail under similar joint and proportional rates. Under the leadership of this association much progress has been made in the enactment of legislation providing for the coordination of rail and water carriers."

After due consideration the above declaration is hereby approved and reaffirmed.

The route of the intracoastal waterway, which may be termed the trunk line, and its feeders and tributaries in the way of rivers, bays, and inlets to the ocean, are so varied as to demand specific attention by this association.

#### CAPE COD CANAL

Congress, in the last river and harbor bill, approved January 21, 1927, authorized the purchase of this privately owned canal and undoubtedly at the coming session will make the appropriation therefor. This marks the consummation of years of effort by this association. We congratulate New England and the country.

#### NEW ENGLAND RIVERS AND CANALS

New England has been richly endowed with navigable rivers and spacious harbors. We again recommend for consideration the extension northward of the intracoastal waterway from Boston Harbor to a suitable point on the coast of Maine, the importance of which will be appreciated with further study. Such extension would augment opportunities for enlarged commerce on the Merrimac, Kennebec, and other rivers. The Taunton River serves a great industrial section, and we recommend its further improvement as an important artery of interior communication. The Connecticut River well deserves further improvement, both for navigation and the development of water-power.

#### SEEKONK OR PAWTUCKET RIVER, R. I.

Local interests are seeking the further improvement of Seekonk or Pawtucket River to the city of Pawtucket, with the view of procuring greater depth and width and easier bends in the channel. We recommend this work to the favorable consideration of the Army Engineers.

#### NEW YORK RIVERS AND CANALS

The Hudson River is under improvement by authorization of Congress and will afford a more adequate channel between Hudson and Albany. We recommend an extension of the 27-foot channel to Troy. When these improvements on the Hudson are completed there is no good reason why the industrial cities along the river should not engage in overseas commerce.

The Erie Canal represents a great enterprise, constructed at the expense of the Empire State. When certain obstacles are removed, we believe that its purpose in creating a through waterway between the ports of the Great Lakes and the sea, by way of the Hudson River, will be realized. We have faith that the same intelligence and foresight on the part of the people of New York and of the country which effected the construction of the Erie Canal will provide for its full utilization for industry and commerce.

We again recommend the further improvement of the Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil and Bronx Kills, which is necessary to meet the demands of local commerce and a further connection between the Hudson and the waterways of New England.

#### LONG ISLAND

We again recommend the proposed waterway along the south shore of Long Island, connecting Jamaica Bay, Peconic Bay, and also the Coney Island Ship Canal, and the harbor and terminal developments in Jamaica Bay.

#### NEWARK BAY

Port Newark is distinctly on the map and is now classed among the most modern water terminals. We congratulate the citizens of Newark upon the foresight and enterprise which made possible this development.

#### PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

The wisdom of the States of New York and New Jersey in entering into a compact as provided in the Federal Constitution, with the consent of Congress, whereby was created the Port of New York Authority, has been vindicated. Jurisdiction over the harbors and waters of the port of New York, and certain harbors and waters in the State of New Jersey, has been consolidated under the above name. Much progress has been made in facilitating and cheapening the distribution of commodities to and from this great port, both in domestic and foreign movement. It has been fortunate in the personnel of the officials who have administered this responsible trust. The intracoastal waterway between the Cape Cod Canal and the entrance to the proposed New York-New Jersey waterway intersects the waters under the jurisdiction of the Port of New York Authority. We respectfully invoke the sympathetic consideration and aid of the Port of New York Authority, not only in providing the approaches to the New Jersey waterway, but in securing the authority of Congress for the construction of this most important link connecting New York Bay with the Delaware River.

#### PORT RARITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION AND THE SOUTH JERSEY PORT DISTRICT

We have observed with interest the creation by the Legislature of New Jersey of the Port Raritan district commission, upon which jurisdiction has been conferred to promote the improvement of the Raritan, South, and Woodbridge Rivers and the Arthur Kill, and also the construction of appropriate terminal facilities. The activities of this commission augur well for the future, and we extend our good wishes and promise of cooperation.

It is also gratifying to note that the Legislature of New Jersey has created the South Jersey port district, upon which jurisdiction has been conferred to promote channels and terminals on the Delaware River, including the terminus of the proposed New Jersey canal and the city of Camden. Under the jurisdiction of this port district, the city of Camden is now considering the construction of a modern terminal on its Delaware River front. The personnel of this port district is gratifying, and we believe they will be able to report substantial results during the coming year.

#### CHESAPEAKE BAY-DELAWARE RIVER SECTION OF THE INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The improved waterway connecting the Delaware River with the head of Chesapeake Bay is now a reality. With a mean depth of 12 feet, with ample width, with its conversion into a sea-level canal, and with all modern improvements, it represents in its completion a most valuable contribution to interior navigation and commerce. Its completion was fittingly celebrated by this association, and it may be truthfully classed as one of the monumental achievements of this association. But it is clear to those who have taken advantage of the new waterway that a larger channel must be provided. The big task was to convert an inadequate lock canal into a sea-level waterway. That was achieved. Commerce is responding to facilities offered by the new utility. Larger boats are being employed to traverse the waterway. A 12-foot depth will not meet the future requirements of commerce or of war. We urgently recommend that Congress authorize an immediate survey for a 25-foot channel, depth and width to correspond.

#### NEW YORK BAY-DELAWARE RIVER SECTION OF THE INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

This proposed waterway across the State of New Jersey is still unauthorized by Congress. Its outstanding relation as a link in the intracoastal waterway is obvious. It connects directly the metropolis of New York with the city of Philadelphia and other cities on the Delaware River. It is an essential link between the Cape Cod Canal and the sections south of the Delaware River. It is manifestly obvious that it will attract a large commerce. Under authorization of Congress, it has been under examination by the engineers for more than two years. This association at large expense has completed what it believes to be reliable data, showing a prospective annual commerce of more than 10,000,000 tons. A favorable report has not yet been submitted by the engineers. This association has the privilege of again emphasizing its importance and of urging speedy and favorable action by the engineers, to the end that a favorable report may be submitted to Congress. Until the proposed deeper waterway across the State of New Jersey shall be authorized and completed, we recommend that the present Delaware and Raritan Canal be continued in operation as formerly, in accordance with the provisions of existing law. The president of this association is requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the engineer having immediate charge of the examination of this waterway and also to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and to the Chief of Engineers.

#### DELAWARE RIVER

The Delaware River, simply considered in its relation to Philadelphia, Camden, Wilmington, Chester, and other cities located thereon, is one of the great commercial highways of the country. It is traversed in part by the intracoastal waterway. We recommend to Congress the further improvement of this river, to the end that the 35-foot project may be completed. The improvement of the channel in the upper river between Philadelphia and Trenton to a depth of 20 feet has been authorized, and we earnestly recommend that this work of construction proceed promptly. The ultimate depth of the Delaware River below Philadelphia should, in the judgment of this association, be not less than 40 feet, and we recommend a survey therefor.

#### INLAND WATERWAY FROM CHINCOTEAGUE, VA., TO DELAWARE BAY

This is an important waterway and is substantially the only means of transportation for the section intersected by it. We recommend its further improvement, with the view of securing easier navigation.

#### THE PORT OF BALTIMORE AND CHANNELS

The port of Baltimore embraces substantially the Patapsco River and its estuaries and Curtis Bay. The existing project provides generally for a depth of 35 feet and a width of 600 feet. The growth of the commerce of this port has been progressive. Its foreign-trade tonnage last year was 11,562,458 long tons. Its aggregate water-borne commerce, including both foreign and coastwise, for 1926 was approxi-

mately 16,600,000 cargo tons. The port is rightfully demanding enlarged channel and anchorage facilities. The Baltimore Association of Commerce and its affiliated commercial interests, after deliberate consideration, have submitted to the engineers requests for the following improvements: They ask for increased depth to 40 feet for the main harbor and essential subsidiary channels, with a width of 1,000 feet and with a further width of 1,500 feet at the necessary turning basins. They submit that these increased channels are necessary to provide for the expanding water-borne commerce of the port and to enable Baltimore to extend adequate navigation facilities to the large tonnage vessels which are now unable to enter the port under existing conditions. They further submit that existing anchorage basins at the port of Baltimore are entirely inadequate to accommodate ships drawing more than 30 feet, and they recommend that an anchorage 3 miles long and 4,000 feet wide be provided along the northeast side of the Port McHenry Channel, and that the proposed anchorage basin have a minimum depth of 35 feet, and that, in the event a 40-foot channel is authorized, a part of the anchorage basin be provided with a depth of 40 feet.

This association congratulates the port of Baltimore upon its commercial progress and is sympathetic with its aspirations for increased channel facilities, and we recommend to the Congress and the engineers that favorable consideration be given to the justifiable demands of this port.

#### NORFOLK HARBOR

Hampton Roads is replete in our historic annals and affords one of our most capacious harbors. The port of Norfolk, as consolidated, embraces the Elizabeth River and its three branches and the channel leading to Newport News and the Thimble Shoal Channel. The cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkley, Newport News, and other communities are served by these waters. We recommend the maintenance of the 40-foot channel leading to the navy yard, and the further improvement of the channel to Newport News to a depth of 40 feet, as heretofore authorized by Congress.

#### JAMES RIVER, VA.

At the last meeting of this association at Richmond the following resolution was adopted, which we now reaffirm:

The James is the premier among the rivers tributary to Hampton Roads. Considering its fine natural channel and prospective commerce, we submit that its improvement has not kept pace with many other rivers of like commercial resources. This association has learned with interest of the important cooperative work by the city of Richmond in the making of extensive surveys and plans for its improvement, particularly of the upper river. These plans include the elimination of four circuitous bends which impede navigation between City Point and Richmond by the construction of intervening canals, and also the construction of a deep-water terminal for larger vessels about 2 miles below the city limits, and also an intermediate terminal farther up the river. The recognition of the necessity of terminal construction, both for facilitating local commerce and for coordination with the railroads and highways, is most creditable to the intelligence and enterprise of the officials and citizens of the capital city. The offer of local cooperation with the Federal Government should remove any remaining obstacle to the further improvement of the James River by Congress. The strategic relation of the James River to Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads lends national significance to the necessity of its adequate improvement. We urgently commend to the Congress and to the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers the commercial importance of the James River from Richmond to Hampton Roads in furtherance of and in cooperation with the plans of the city of Richmond. To the Federal Government we pledge the active assistance of this association.

#### APPOMATTOX RIVER

The Appomattox River is an important tributary of the James, and we again recommend its further improvement to a minimum depth of 12 feet to correspond with the standard depth of the intracoastal waterway.

#### EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

This organization has made report to this association of its activities in behalf of the improvement of waterways in its section of that State. The results have been gratifying. We extend our felicitations and best wishes for continued good works.

#### THE STATE PORT AUTHORITY OF VIRGINIA

The Commonwealth of Virginia has exhibited faith in its waterways by creating the State Port Authority of Virginia. We have observed the activities of this organization and commend its example to other Atlantic seaboard States.

#### NORFOLK-BEAUFORT WATERWAY

This was the first link adopted in the chain of the intracoastal waterway. While still uncompleted, the work of construction is progressing and in a few years the route recommended by the engineers will be open to navigation. In the meantime a depth of 12 feet is available through the open waters of the Albemarle and Pamlico

Sounds. We recommend that funds for further construction be allotted in a more generous way to the end that this waterway may be completed from Norfolk to Beaufort along the route recommended by the engineers.

#### BEAUFORT INLET, N. C.

Until such time as the Beaufort-Cape Fear link shall be completed, Beaufort Inlet will remain as the southern entrance to the intracoastal waterway. It has an authorized project depth of 20 feet from Beaufort Harbor to the sea. We recommend that this depth be secured and maintained.

#### HARBOR OF REFUGE AT CAPE LOOKOUT

This is a natural harbor located in the bight of Cape Lookout and is immediately accessible from the ocean. Its improvement was authorized some years ago, but work was suspended during the war period. Its improvement is not only of importance as a harbor of refuge, but presents possibilities of a great commercial harbor. We note with interest the present agitation for connecting this harbor by rail with the mainland, and express our faith in its practicability and our hope for ultimate success.

#### BEAUFORT-CAPE FEAR WATERWAY

As stated in the preamble, Congress in the last river and harbor act authorized the construction of this link between Beaufort and the Cape Fear River to the standard depth of 12 feet, in accordance with the plans of the engineers. The completion of this improvement will promote through commerce between the North and the South by way of the inland route. Access to the ocean from the mouth of the Cape Fear River for navigation southward will avoid the dangers of Cape Fear and Frying Pan Shoals. It will greatly facilitate inside navigation between the North and the South and, incidentally, will greatly augment the movement of pleasure yachts and other small craft.

#### CAPE FEAR-GEORGETOWN WATERWAY

This association has marked another milestone in the progress of the intracoastal waterway southward. Congress at its last session authorized an additional examination and survey of the waterway from Cape Fear River to Georgetown, S. C. We congratulate the communities immediately tributary to this extension and hail the day when it shall be completed. This association approves this extension and offers its services in any available way in securing and preparing data justifying its commercial importance.

#### COOPER RIVER, S. C.

At our last meeting we emphasized the importance of this river as a lateral feeder to the intracoastal waterway, which we again renew. We also renew our recommendation for the construction of the Santee-Cooper Canal for navigation and power, thereby linking central South Carolina by water with the intracoastal waterway.

#### FLORIDA EAST COAST CANAL

For years this association has recommended that the Government purchase and improve the privately owned canal intersecting the east coast of Florida. Congress at its last session authorized this inland waterway with a depth of 8 feet at mean low water from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla. This will be an important addition to the commerce of Florida and will also attract through commerce. We offer congratulations and recommend the improvement of this waterway at the earliest practicable date.

#### WATERWAY ACROSS FLORIDA

This association has always realized that the construction of the intracoastal waterway must be undertaken link by link, and that ultimately connection with the Gulf would be essential by the construction of a waterway across the State of Florida. In the last river and harbor act, approved January 21, 1927, a survey was authorized of this waterway "from Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla., to the Mississippi River." Congress has heretofore authorized the construction of an intracoastal waterway along the Gulf coast from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. This proposed waterway across the peninsula of Florida will connect the inside routes along the Atlantic and the Gulf, and thereby promote through traffic. We urge upon the commercial interests of the State of Florida the submission of appropriate data, which will demonstrate the importance of this waterway across the State, to the end that a favorable report may be submitted by the engineer.

#### SAVANNAH RIVER AND HARBOR

The commercial growth of Savannah, both coastwise and overseas, has afforded just pride to its citizens. This commerce justifies an ample channel from Savannah to the sea. We again recommend the extension of the 21-foot project up the river from the lower end of Kings Island to the coastal highway bridge.

#### FLORIDA HARBORS AND WATERWAYS

Jacksonville, Miami, Key West, Tampa, and other ports are not only essential to the commerce of the State, but of the country. We have been gratified at the progress made in providing for adequate channels at the port of Miami. We recommend the improvement and maintenance of the many important rivers of Florida penetrating the interior.



We have observed with increasing interest the activities of the Gulf-Okeechobee-Atlantic Waterway Association, and have faith in the ultimate accomplishment of its purposes.

#### FLOOD CONTROL AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The members of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association have keenly felt the suffering and tremendous losses which have been brought about in flood regions of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. To those who have suffered in one way or another we would extend our deepest sympathy. In view of the fact that the Mississippi River and its tributaries, stretching from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, drain more than one-third of the total area of the United States, or 1,200,000 square miles, and these rivers are under the control of the Federal Government, we would express the hope that the Government will promptly come to the rescue of those who have suffered, actively cooperate in the rehabilitation of the overflowed districts and begin as promptly as possible a campaign for safeguarding the Mississippi Valley forever from such a disaster as that of the present year. We recognize the fact that this will involve the safeguarding of all of its tributaries from damaging overflows. Every disaster from these floods, whether it be on the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Red River, the Mississippi, or any of the tributaries of the Mississippi, is a disaster to the entire country. The protection of all of the country tributary to these rivers is a problem for the Federal Government, and the entire country must unite wholeheartedly in this great campaign.

#### WATER TERMINALS

This association has emphasized in previous years the essential importance of water terminals for the proper utilization of waterways and harbors. This proposition is now understood by the country, as illustrated by the number of water terminals which are under construction or have been completed. At this time we simply reaffirm our declaration of their necessity and recommend to all towns and cities the importance of constructing terminals with a view to utilizing improved channels and promoting water-borne commerce, and also as an essential for interconnection between the railways and the waterways.

#### CONNECTING TOWNS AND SHIPPING POINTS WITH THE MAIN LINE OF THE INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

There are towns and shipping points located in each State intersected by the intracoastal waterway which are more or less distant from the main channel of this waterway. These towns and shipping points should be physically connected by an adequate channel leading to this waterway. We recommend that all such towns and shipping points be provided with adequate channels, preferably of the standard depth of 12 feet, leading to the main channel of the intracoastal waterway.

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Commendable progress has been made by the Department of Commerce in establishing the necessary aids to navigation. Wherever these are lacking we urge upon localities the importance of properly marking all improved channels.

#### OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION

The proposition that the navigation of channels should not be impeded by obstructions, except where absolutely essential, is obvious. The accelerated movement in recent years in the construction of improved highways and the increasing use of automobiles and trucks, typifies an important innovation in transportation. This has augmented, in large degree, the demands for bridges across navigable waters, and has proceeded to such an extent as to seriously obstruct navigation. We realize that bridges for railroads and for connecting highways are sometimes so essential as to justify their construction, but the present movement indicates that we are proceeding far beyond the limits of prudence and necessity. We urge upon the people of the country the importance of unobstructed navigation upon our navigable waters. As the country grows in industry and distribution, we will find increasing need for our rivers. This heedless demand for additional bridges should be checked to the end that these natural highways may remain as an unimpaired heritage for the future.

#### POLLUTION OF WATERS

It is gratifying to note the success of the movement seeking to prevent the unnecessary pollution of our waters. Public sentiment has secured both Federal and State legislation. We recommend continued activity in this respect.

Mr. WARREN presented a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Powell, Wyo., protesting against any amendment of the immigration act for the purpose of further restricting the immigration of citizens of Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas presented a resolution adopted by the quorum or levying court of Chicot County, Ark., favoring the enactment of legislation to replace the bridges destroyed by the recent floods in Arkansas and to appoint emergency

agents in the flooded counties, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CAPPER presented a resolution adopted by the printing industry of Wichita, Kans., favoring the enactment of legislation restoring the 1924 basis of postal rates, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented memorials numerous signed by citizens of the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DENEEN presented a petition numerous signed by citizens of Chicago, Ill., and Toledo, Ohio, favoring a prompt and favorable response by the United States to proposals of M. Briand for the settlement of international disputes by the use of peaceful methods, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials numerous signed by citizens of White Hall and vicinity, in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLAINE presented petitions of sundry citizens of La Crosse and of Adams Counties, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### Joint resolution relating to the outlawry of war

Whereas war between nations under existing international law is a lawful institution, and any nation, with or without cause, may declare war against any other nation; and

Whereas war is the greatest existing menace to society, and the next great war is almost certain to be more terrible than any previous war and is likely to engulf and destroy civilization: Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring),* That war between nations should be outlawed as an institution or means for the settlement of international controversies by making it a public crime in international law, and that every nation should be encouraged by solemn agreement or treaty to bind itself to indict and punish its own international war breeders or instigators and war profiteers under powers similar to those conferred upon our Congress under Article I, section 8, of our Federal Constitution, which clothes the Congress with the power to define and punish offenses against the law of nations; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the President of the United States and Congress be, and are hereby, memorialized to take the necessary steps to make this country the leader in the movement for the outlawry of war through agreements with other nations and through legislation curbing all instigators of war and war profiteers; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be sent to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each House of Congress, and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
President of the Senate.  
O. G. MUNSON,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
JOHN W. EBER,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAEFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. BLAINE also presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

#### Joint resolution relating to the Menominee Indian Reservation

Whereas the Federal Government has indicated its intention to allow a survey of the potential water power of the Wolf River in the Menominee Indian Reservation to be made by private interests; and

Whereas published news reports from Washington City carry the story that Indian Commissioner Burke "assumed a bullying attitude toward Indian witnesses" at the hearing recently held; and

Whereas it is thought that this proposed damming of the Wolf River may destroy one of the last spots of natural beauty in Wisconsin, and may also increase the flood danger to a region already sorely harassed by periodical inundation; and

Whereas Wisconsin has no national park, with the exception of the Winnebago Bottoms, which is a game refuge; and

Whereas the last extensive stand of virgin timber in Wisconsin is located on the Menominee Reservation and is rapidly being cut off by the Government and private interests: Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring),* That the Federal Indian Bureau be, and is hereby, requested to refrain from finally leasing the power site to private interests until Congress has convened and until after a full, fair, and properly announced hearing or hearings have been conducted; be it further

*Resolved,* That Wisconsin's Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to investigate the feasibility of making a national park of the river and timber tract on the said Menominee Indian Reservation so that its natural beauty will be saved for future generations, and that these representatives make every effort possible to carry this plan to fruition should they deem it practicable and necessary in order to save the reservation from spoliation; be it further

*Resolved,* That Wisconsin's representatives be requested to use every effort to protect the interests of the Indians with regard to the proposed damming of the Wolf River and the leasing of the power site to private interests; be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution, suitably attested by the presiding officers of the senate and assembly, be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the Senators and Representatives from Wisconsin.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
President of the Senate.  
O. G. MUNSON,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
JOHN W. EBER,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. BLAINE also presented the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to provide for earlier seating of Senators and Representatives elect

Whereas Members of Congress are elected in November of even-numbered years, but under the present Constitution of the United States do not meet in regular session until December of the year following; and

Whereas in the so-called short sessions of Congress, which convene in December following each general election, there are always many Members who were defeated for reelection and repudiated by their constituents; and

Whereas this provision of the Constitution operates to prevent the will of the people from being expressed in legislation within a reasonable time: Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring),* That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin hereby earnestly requests and petitions Congress to adopt and submit to the States the so-called Norris amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the earlier commencement of the terms of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress and for the convening of Congress in January of the year following its election.

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives therein.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
President of the Senate.  
O. G. MUNSON,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
JOHN W. EBER,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide for a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act

Whereas the voters of the State of Wisconsin at a recent referendum registered their disapproval of prohibition by a majority of approximately 176,000 votes; and

Whereas the people of Wisconsin have emphatically expressed themselves in favor of a modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; and

Whereas a nation-wide test on the question of modifying the Volstead Act would afford the means of accurately measuring the sentiment of the entire country: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring),* That the Wisconsin Legislature hereby goes on record as respectfully memorializing Congress to provide the necessary machinery for the holding of a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution duly attested by the proper officers of the assembly and senate be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of Congress.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
President of the Senate.  
O. G. MUNSON,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
JOHN W. EBER,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. BLAINE also presented the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Joint resolution relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project

Whereas the prosperity of Wisconsin, as well as the whole of the United States, is in large measure dependent upon lower rates of transportation on agricultural and manufactured products to markets in Eastern States and foreign countries; and

Whereas it is possible to secure such lower rates of transportation through the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project, which would enable ocean-going vessels to enter the Great Lakes; and

Whereas this project has been repeatedly pronounced by qualified engineers to be practicable in all respects and a good investment from a business point of view, most recently by the joint international board of engineers and by Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring),* That we hereby respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to make possible the early completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution, properly signed by the presiding officers of both houses and attested by the chief clerks thereof, be sent to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Senator and Member of Congress from Wisconsin.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
President of the Senate.  
O. G. MUNSON,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
JOHN W. EBER,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to grant Federal aid in the construction of interstate bridges

Whereas the boundaries dividing the several States in many instances consist of natural watercourses and rivers; and

Whereas the cost of interstate bridges is very great, since the rivers in many instances are wide and the engineering and construction problems difficult to solve; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress control over all interstate communication and the Federal Government is vitally interested in developing national highways cutting across State lines: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring),* That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin earnestly requests and petitions the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to give Federal aid for the construction of interstate bridges; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives therein.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
President of the Senate.  
O. G. MUNSON,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
JOHN W. EBER,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF CONSTITUTION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I present the memorial to Congress from the Elks and other fraternal negro organizations and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



*To the Congress of the United States this memorial is respectfully addressed by the undersigned representatives of America negro organizations and citizens:*

1. We urge the sustaining of the entire Constitution of the United States and the enforcement of all its provisions and laws. No greater blunder could be committed by Government than to make the avowal or allow the impression that it has power to enforce all of its laws with certain exceptions. Such policy would to the man of ordinary mind and common sense mean one of two things, or both of them: (a) That the Government has no real power to enforce any of its laws, or (b) that Government officials are consummate hypocrites, who are resolved to enforce only such laws as they favor.

2. It is our conviction that every amendment of the National Constitution is as vital a part of fundamental law as is the first article of that instrument; and that every act passed by the lawfully constituted legislative body, until such legislation is repealed or properly nullified by the courts, is as sacred as the Constitution itself. In the call for enforcement we therefore make no implied exception of so-called unpopular laws, since, and as long as, the people have the remedies of protest, agitation, further legislation, amendment, and repeal.

3. We therefore deplore the dangerous policies of those time-serving political leaders of any party or section, who are disposed to compromise with the sentiment that certain of our laws and constitutional provisions can not be enforced because of the fact that a minority, even a powerful minority, is opposed to such laws and provisions. For if the opposition to such constitutional and legislative acts be not a mere minority, then such acts can be, and should be, regularly and legally amended or repealed. In a democratic-republican form of government there is no logical and reasonable excuse either for violation by the citizen or for failure of enforcement by the administration. The violation is a crime; the failure to enforce is betrayal to anarchy. Such tactics on the part of private citizens and officers of law tend to bring the whole business of government into weakness and disrepute even among those for whose favor such tactics are employed.

4. If the foregoing is a true statement of the general principle of just government and sane statesmanship, then it is easy to specify: that the thirteenth, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, and the eighteenth amendments to the Constitution should be as honestly enforced as the fifth or sixth. For the statesman the only alternatives are respect or repeal. To flagrantly violate or neglect certain parts of the law is not statesmanship, but it is contemptible and even dangerous politics.

5. Similarly, the community of interests that obtains among our laws obtains also among our citizens. When the rights of one citizen are willfully violated by other citizens or shamefully neglected by officers of law, the rights of all citizens are at least jeopardized. No informed American doubts that the administration of suffrage laws in many of the States aims to limit unfairly and does unfairly limit the number of negro voters, but many otherwise intelligent Americans have not yet penetrated far enough into the matter to see that the unfair curtailing of negro votes has resulted in a curtailment of the votes of white people, so that in some States where more than half a million citizens should go to the polls, we may see a "rotten borough" election with less than 50,000 votes cast. In the last analysis, white people and black people in America have a common interest in the sacredness and the security of the ballot and of all constitutional rights.

6. It is the same with the nature of freedom and liberty; either both races must have the freedom of expression and the liberty of action or neither race can fully enjoy these blessings. We note with concern that in those parts of the country where the negro is not free to express himself the white man is also not free to express himself about the negro. In such a society even the so-called freest white must conform in his expressions and overt acts toward the negro and about the negro, which leads inevitably to a smothering of liberalism and a paralyzing conformity on subjects that are alien to the "negro question." Liberal and progressive ideas do not prosper in such communities. The human mind is a unit, or a unitary resultant at least, and it can not be very narrow on the great issues of life in one direction and very liberal on the same issues when directed toward others; it can not be a criminal for some and a saint for others. Oppressive discrimination is dangerous, because it creates a type of mind which may no longer discriminate but which will continue to oppress. The signers of this memorial could, therefore, just as logically and reasonably address their appeal to the country in behalf of the freedom and liberty of the white American, which necessarily includes the freedom and liberty of the black American.

7. In this conviction, and as patriots of the Republic, we wish to register our belief that no politician and no party which declares an unwillingness or confesses an inability to enforce any part of the Constitution can be trusted to enforce any other part, and that they who so declare and confess, if they be not conscious enemies of the Republic, are at best its unwise friends.

Signed by J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Caesar Blake, Imperial potentate of the Shriners; W. H. Jernagin, National Equal Rights League and Race Congress; Charles T. Freeman, Grand Encampment K. T.; Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, presiding shepherd of Order of Shepherds; Robert F. Leftridge, Citizens' League; Mrs. Ella G. Berry, grand daughter ruler, Daughter Elks of the World; Mrs. Emma V. Kelley, grand secretary; Robert J. Nelson, executive director Civil Liberties Commission of the Elks; Dr. S. H. George, grand esteemed leading knight of the Elks; John R. Hawkins, National Negro Bankers' Association; Bishop J. J. Higgs, Modern Educational and Religious Bureau; Nannie H. Burroughs, National League of Republican Women; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; Robert L. Vann, editor Pittsburgh Courier; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Independent Order of St. Luke; Sydney B. Thompson; Rienzi B. Lemus, president Brotherhood Dining Car Employees; George W. Harris, editor of New York News; Charles E. Robinson.

#### AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation at Indianapolis, Ind., the minutes of the annual meeting of the National Association of Federal Farm Loan Borrowers, of Chicago, Ill., and the report of a special committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, indorsed by the National Association of Federal Farm Loan Borrowers.

There being no objection, the papers were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The following resolution was passed at the recent annual meeting of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation at Indianapolis:

"Believing that the Federal farm-loan system was formulated with the idea of helping the farmer, and believing that it has been honestly and intelligently administered in the past, we view with alarm the raid on the Federal farm-loan system by Mr. Mellon and the Treasury Department, whereby certain directors representing the farmers of the country were replaced by President Coolidge with the appointment of Mr. Eugene Meyer and his associates, who we know are representing New York financial interests and are known to be hostile to the real interests of the farmer.

"We therefore demand that the appointments of Mr. Meyer and his associates be contested and all influence possible be used to prevent the United States Senate from confirming these appointments."

#### MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BORROWERS, CHICAGO, ILL., HOTEL SHERMAN, DECEMBER 6, 1927

The annual meeting was called to order by President Carl S. Vrooman. The following persons were present: Carl S. Vrooman, president; O. M. Kille, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Gustafson, honorary vice president; Herman Steen, member of board of directors; C. A. Sorensen, counsel; F. W. McLean, vice president of the Wheat Growers' Cooperative Association, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Robert Cowles, secretary Illinois Agricultural Association; Mr. Wood, secretary of Farm Loan Association in Missouri; Lieut. Gov. F. O. McCormack, of Montana, director in the Spokane land bank; Mr. Martin, director of the St. Louis land bank; and Mr. Kraft, representative of a Chicago commercial bank.

In addition, the following were in touch with the meeting, either by brief visits or through close contact with other members: Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; Charles A. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; Samuel R. Guard, editor of Breeder's Gazette; Earle Houghton, president California Farm Bureau Federation; Mr. Hartshorn, of Kansas; Gray Silver, of West Virginia.

Messages from Vice President Huelle, of Nebraska, and Director W. B. Hanly, of Oklahoma, were read by the secretary, expressing regret that they were not able to be present.

The secretary read extracts from the report sent to members at the close of the Sixty-ninth Congress reviewing activities down to that date. He also reported verbally on activities since the close of Congress, mentioning particularly the brief prepared by the secretary for use of a special committee appointed by the American Farm Bureau Federation to investigate the shortcomings and legislative needs of the Federal farm-loan system. The secretary reported that he had been invited to work with this committee in formulating proposed amendments to the Federal farm loan act and had spent several days meeting with that committee. The secretary also called attention to the situation that had arisen through the appointment of Eugene Meyer and his two associates to the Federal Farm Loan Board despite the protests of farm organization leaders. The secretary asked for definite instruc-

tions as to the organization's viewpoint and desires in this latter matter.

The secretary reported also that while much interest had been shown in the formation of a national federation of local farm-loan associations, and that a considerable number had contributed to this end out of their own funds, yet rapid expansion of the organization is impossible as long as the 1920 Farm Loan Board ruling against financial participation in such activities still stands on the books, even though it apparently is not now being enforced and could not be legally enforced, according to the opinion of leading lawyers.

Following the secretary's report, President Vrooman discussed briefly the accomplishments of the association to date, the need for active work at this time, and the future scope of the activities of our organization. He pointed out particularly the advantages of an organization such as ours to be used as a coordinating agency for activities carried on by other national farm organizations. He emphasized the necessity, however, of continuing our organization as a separate unit, since our ultimate purpose is mainly along the lines of upbuilding and representing the local units.

Under the order of new business the secretary read the report of the special farm bureau committee above mentioned. This report is attached hereto. After general discussion, Mr. Sorensen made the following motion:

"That we indorse the amendments to the Federal farm loan act proposed by a committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation as being in line with the present efforts and policies of our organization and that we add thereto an amendment providing for the separation of the Federal intermediate credit banks from the Federal farm loan banks."

This motion was seconded by Mr. McLean and on vote carried unanimously.

General discussion brought out the fact that often it is the arbitrary rulings of the Federal Farm Loan Board in conflict with the spirit of the act, rather than any specific shortcoming of the law itself, that causes the difficulty. The consensus of opinion was that in revamping the act every effort should be made to insert prohibitions which would guard against these arbitrary rulings in conflict with the spirit of the act.

The question of opposing the confirmation of the recess appointments to the Farm Loan Board was discussed at some length and resulted in the following resolution offered by Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. McCormack, and passed without a dissenting vote:

"As a prerequisite to the sympathetic administration of the act—indeed, as a prerequisite to the enactment of necessary amendments—we urge the absolute necessity of a Federal Farm Loan Board made up of members known to be thoroughly familiar with the credit needs of agriculture and recognized as being entirely in harmony with the sympathetic administration of the act.

"And believing that the recent arbitrary removal of three farmer-minded members of the Federal Farm Loan Board and the substitution during a recess of Congress of members representative of commercial banking and Treasury Department interests is a clear violation of the principles set forth above.

"We therefore urge that the officers and members of the National Association of Federal Farm Loan Borrowers make every effort to prevent the confirmation of the pending recess appointments of Messrs. Meyer, Cooksey, and Harrison; to secure the appointment of capable men better fitted by training, experience, and environment to represent agriculture; and that following this a bill be drafted and urged in accordance with memoranda attached herewith."

The "memoranda" mentioned in this resolution refers to the suggested amendments listed at the end of this report.

Mr. Sorensen moved the reelection of the officers of the past year, with the substitution of Mr. F. W. Lingquist, of Helena, Mont., to replace Mr. Hearst on the board of directors, and the addition of Mr. F. W. McLean as an honorary vice president. The motion was duly seconded and passed.

The president appointed an auditing committee consisting of Messrs. McLean and Sorensen, to audit the accounts of the organization. After checking over the receipts and expenditures and comparing the latter with canceled checks, the committee reported that the accounts were correct.

The organization authorized the secretary-treasurer to carry on a campaign for increased membership and funds and to use every means available to carry out the purposes for which it was formed.

President Vrooman indicated that he expects to be in Washington much of the time during the coming winter and will render all assistance possible.

On motion the association adjourned.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,  
INDORSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BORROWERS

Since the capital stock of the Federal land-bank system originally advanced by the United States Treasury has now been almost entirely repaid and the system is now owned by farmers, the time is opportune

to effect certain desirable readjustments in administrative practice and to make certain modifications in the policies that have grown up during this period of management by the Treasury Department.

This rural credit system has made good progress in the face of severe opposition and has come through a period of extraordinary agricultural depression with its credit standing unimpaired and its bonds universally recognized as gilt-edge securities. The safety and solidity of the system has been severely tested and found to be of the best.

Such criticisms as your committee has investigated and such recommendations as we desire to make have to do chiefly with safeguarding the system against encroachments from interests inimical to those of the farmer, securing a more sympathetic administration of the act as originally conceived, developing greater flexibility in the use of credit facilities and their better adaptation to the peculiar needs of agriculture, and the encouragement of increased activity and responsibility among local borrower-stockholders who are now the real owners of the system.

As a means of bringing about these desired changes your committee recommends amendments to the Federal farm loan act and rural intermediate credit act in accordance with the following 18 suggestions:

1. That the law be so amended as to establish the Federal Farm Loan Board as an independent body, removing same from its present status as a bureau of the Treasury, and endeavoring to assure its autonomy.

2. That the Federal Farm Loan Board consist of seven persons, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the board, and the other six of whom shall be residents of and selected, respectively, from regions as follows:

First region, consisting of the districts served by the Springfield and Baltimore Federal land banks.

Second region, the Louisville and Columbia land-bank districts.

Third region, the St. Louis and New Orleans land-bank districts.

Fourth region, the Omaha and St. Paul land-bank districts.

Fifth region, the Houston and Wichita land-bank districts.

Sixth region, the Berkeley and Spokane land-bank districts.

3. Whenever there is a vacancy on the Federal Farm Loan Board it shall be the duty of each of the Federal land-bank boards in the region which is not represented on the board by reason of the vacancy to suggest to the President of the United States two or more persons who may be considered suitable for such position.

4. Federal land-bank appraisers shall be selected and employed by the respective land-bank boards, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and such banks shall have the power to remove appraisers so employed, but the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have and retain full power and authority to appoint and remove reviewing appraisers.

5. The board of directors of each Federal land bank shall consist of seven persons, who shall be residents of their respective districts, two of whom shall be known as regional directors and shall be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and five of whom shall be known as local directors and shall be elected by the national farm-loan associations of the district. The directors may elect one of their number as president of the land bank, but no other director shall be or become an official or other salaried employee of the land bank or intermediate credit bank of which he is a director, but this shall not be construed to prevent his receiving special pay or per diem as a director or executive committee member. No member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, director, or official of any Federal land bank, or employee of the system shall use any influence in or take part in the election of local directors of any land bank, under penalty of forfeiture of his position upon charges preferred before the Farm Loan Board, but this shall not be construed to interfere with the candidacy of any such person for any office.

In the election of local directors the national farm-loan associations shall have 20 days' notice for the purpose of nominating candidates, and also 20 days' time in which to elect. There shall be no redistricting within six months preceding an election in any district.

That it shall be a part of the duty of the directors of each land bank, when and as ordered by the board of directors, to confer with the officers and directors of the farm-loan associations of the district from time to time in an effort to encourage such associations in the proper performance of their duties.

6. That national farm-loan associations be authorized at their discretion to appropriate out of their funds an amount not to exceed 25 cents per member per annum for the purpose of forming and/or maintaining associations of shareholders, district, state, or national in character.

7. That when the Farm Loan Board makes the annual report of its operations to the Speaker of the House, as is required by law, it shall also furnish a copy thereof to each Federal land bank and to every director thereof.

8. That each national farm loan association shall receive annually one-tenth of 1 per cent of all interest collected on loans made through such association, which fund shall be paid to it by the land bank regardless of whether such association is entitled to receive dividends or not, and shall be used by the association for its necessary expenses or for reserve.



9. That the joint-stock land banks and Federal farm-loan banks be put on a basis of equality as to eligibility of loans and as to loan limit.

10. The amount represented by real estate acquired by any land bank as the result of the foreclosure of a mortgage shall be charged off at the rate of 20 per cent per year from the time of the final acquisition of title to such real estate.

11. That the board of directors of each Federal intermediate credit bank shall elect a vice president thereof, who shall be considered the active executive officer of such credit bank, and shall be charged with the duty of seeing that such bank functions properly subject to the general direction of the board of directors.

12. That section 202-C be so amended as to permit Federal intermediate credit banks to discount paper having a maturity at the time of making or discounting of not less than 60 days.

13. That section 202, paragraph A-3 be so amended as to permit Federal intermediate credit banks to make loans to cooperative associations when the notes or other such obligations representing such loans are secured by real estate or by other tangible property owned by such cooperative.

14. That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to select and appoint land-bank examiners.

15. That production credits of the intermediate credit banks be as a policy limited in the future to farmer-formed organizations or corporations, or to such organizations as can show that the funds will not be used against the interests of cooperative-marketing organizations.

16. That extension of installment payments be granted at discretion of the land bank, with the requirement of suitable and full assurance of such payment.

17. We request of the Federal Farm Loan Board that the recent ruling of the intermediate credit bank at Berkeley, Calif., prohibiting the forward sale of mortgaged crops, be suspended until a field investigation be made.

18. That a separate section of the Federal intermediate credit banks be created for the purpose of loaning funds to cooperatives to purchase or build physical properties, the security to rest on crop pledges, as set forth in the Neely amendment to the McNary-Haugen bill of 1926-27.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. JONES of Washington, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 747) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Washington to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Kettle Falls, Wash., reported it without amendment.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. At the request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], and on his behalf, I report back with amendments from the Committee on the Judiciary the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 47) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress, and I submit a report (No. 5) thereon.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Mr. DENEEN. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report a number of resolutions and ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if all the resolutions are of a similar character?

Mr. DENEEN. They are all of a similar character, authorizing certain committees of the Senate to hold hearings, with the exception of one which provides for the employment of an additional page and one which authorizes the Committee on Privileges and Elections to consider the contested-election case from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask unanimous consent, then, that the reading of the resolutions may be dispensed with, and that the clerk at the desk may merely mention the names of the committees, respectively, covered by the resolutions.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The names of the committees should be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 41) submitted by Mr. WARSON on the 12th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventieth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report

such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably the resolution (S. Res. 49) submitted by Mr. REED of Pennsylvania on the 12th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 55) submitted by Mr. PHIPPS on the 13th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventieth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 56) submitted by Mr. METCALF on the 13th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Patents, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 57) submitted by Mr. FRAZIER on the 13th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 58) submitted by Mr. KEYES on the 13th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably

without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 59) submitted by Mr. HOWELL on the 13th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Claims or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 60) submitted by Mr. BORAH on the 13th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 61) submitted by Mr. SMOOT on the 13th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is, authorized to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Seventieth Congress at such times and places as they may deem advisable; to make investigations into internal revenue, customs, currency, and coinage matters, and other matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents relating thereto as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary; and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all of the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 64) submitted by Mr. HOWELL (for Mr. NORRIS) on the 15th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 65) submitted by Mr. NYE on the 15th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 66) submitted by

Mr. McLEAN on the 15th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Manufactures, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAGE

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 42) submitted by Mr. CURTIS on the 12th instant, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms hereby is authorized and directed to employ an additional page from the 5th day of December, 1927, to the 30th day of June, 1928, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$3.30 per day.

#### SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 68) submitted by Mr. SHORTRIDGE on the 15th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas on the 4th day of March, 1927, the Senate referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections the pending contest between WILLIAM S. VARE and WILLIAM B. WILSON, involving the question whether the said VARE or the said WILSON, or either of them, is entitled to membership in the United States Senate as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania: Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections is hereby authorized to hear and determine said contest, and to take such evidence as it may deem proper in order to determine the questions involved, and certify its conclusions to the Senate.

Said committee is authorized, by itself or by any subcommittee, to investigate the questions aforesaid, and shall have authority to act by or through such agents or representatives as it may see fit to designate.

Said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to issue subpoenas and require the production of all papers, books, documents, or other evidence pertinent to said investigation, and said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions of the Senate and during any recess of the Senate or of the Congress and to hold its sessions at such places as it may deem proper.

It shall have authority to employ clerks and other necessary assistance and to employ stenographers at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, and to cause to be taken and recorded all evidence received by the committee, and to have said evidence printed for the information of the Senate.

The Senate, having heretofore created a special committee to inquire into certain matters in connection with said election and the primary preceding the same, and having continued said committee in force, it is ordered that the Committee on Privileges and Elections may, in its discretion, consider such evidence as has heretofore or may hereafter be taken by the said special committee appointed pursuant to Senate Resolutions 195, 223, 258, and 324, Sixty-ninth Congress, and Senate Resolution 10, Seventieth Congress; and the said special committee is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to consider such evidence as may be taken by the said Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and his deputies and assistants are hereby required to attend the said Committee on Privileges and Elections, or of any subcommittee thereof, and to execute its directions.

The chairman of the committee, and each and every member thereof, is hereby empowered to administer oaths and generally have such powers and perform such duties as are necessary or incident to the exercise of the powers and duties imposed by this resolution.

Said committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

The cost of investigations and proceedings in pursuance of the foregoing to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and not to exceed \$50,000.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### TENNESSEE RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. JONES of Washington. From the Committee on Commerce, I report back favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill (S. 1090) to authorize the construction of a highway toll bridge across the Tennessee River in Perry and Decatur Counties, Tenn., and I submit a report (No. 4) thereon. I call the attention of the senior Senator from Tennessee to the report.



**Mr. McKELLAR.** Mr. President, this is an ordinary bridge bill, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendment of the Committee on Commerce was to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the highway department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Tennessee River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation on the Linden-Lexington Road in Perry and Decatur Counties in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River in the State of Tennessee.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

**By Mr. JOHNSON:**

A bill (S. 1849) providing that funds appropriated for the care and relief of Indians of California, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be expended through certain public agencies of the State of California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1850) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Sheldon; to the Committee on Pensions.

**By Mr. COPELAND:**

A bill (S. 1851) for the relief of Charles Wellesley Berrington (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1852) to correct the naval record of John Lewis Burns; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1853) for the relief of Henry C. Wilke; and

A bill (S. 1854) for the relief of Herman P. Ulmer; to the Committee on Claims.

**By Mr. McKELLAR:**

A bill (S. 1855) to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing ethnological researches on the American Indians; to the Committee on the Library.

**By Mr. SMOOT:**

A bill (S. 1856) for the relief of the Gunnison-Mayfield Land & Grazing Co.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

**By Mr. BAYARD:**

A bill (S. 1857) granting the consent of Congress to the Delaware & New Jersey Bridge Corporation, a corporation of the State of Delaware, domiciled at Wilmington, Del., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1858) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions to compute service of the Fifth and Sixth Delaware Regiments from enlistment to discharge;

A bill (S. 1859) granting a pension to Sadie C. Peters (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1860) granting a pension to Sallie T. Freeman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

**By Mr. NORBECK:**

A bill (S. 1861) to create an additional judge in the district of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1862) for the relief of Eugene D. Mossman, James B. Kitch, and certain Indians of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1863) to authorize final rolls of various bands of Sioux Indians; and

A bill (S. 1864) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate, hear, and determine the claims of individual members of the Sioux Tribe of Indians against tribal funds or against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1865) to provide for the protection of municipal watersheds within the national forests; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1866) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Milbank, S. Dak.; and

A bill (S. 1867) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Winner, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1868) for the relief of Hannah Nielson Larsen; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1869) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Wood;

A bill (S. 1870) granting pensions and increase of pensions to widows and former widows of certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1871) granting a pension to Fred W. Fox (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1872) granting an increase of pension to Diantha M. Jarvis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1873) granting an increase of pension to Reuben J. Reals (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1874) granting an increase of pension to Amanda D. Holcomb (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1875) granting an increase of pension to Oral E. Osborn;

A bill (S. 1876) granting an increase of pension to George Cuts-Half (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1877) granting a pension to Ellen H. Morrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

**By Mr. BROOKHART:**

A bill (S. 1878) to amend section 5137 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1879) granting the consent of Congress to the Interstate Bridge Co., of Lansing, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at Lansing; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1880) granting increase of pension to soldiers, sailors, and marines of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition, and to widows, children, and dependent relatives of such soldiers, sailors, and marines, granting pensions to World War veterans, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1881) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Brownfield (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

**By Mr. SACKETT:**

A bill (S. 1882) for the relief of the Farmers National Bank, of Danville, Ky.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1883) granting a pension to Martha R. Pack (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1884) granting an increase of pension to Margaret P. Long;

A bill (S. 1885) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Snow (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1886) granting an increase of pension to Lavina Craig (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1887) granting an increase of pension to Zorada Finch (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

**By Mr. HOWELL:**

A bill (S. 1888) for the relief of Charles Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**By Mr. MOSES:**

A bill (S. 1889) granting a pension to Gustavus A. Cutter; to the Committee on Pensions.

**By Mr. SHEPPARD:**

A bill (S. 1890) to provide for the filling of certain limited vacancies in the grade of warrant officers, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**By Mr. GILLET:**

A bill (S. 1891) for the relief of Edmund L. Moore; to the Committee on Patents.

**By Mr. KEYES (by request):**

A bill (S. 1892) to provide for the world-wide extension of education by the cooperation of national governments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

**By Mr. WATSON:**

A bill (S. 1893) to designate a building site for the National Conservatory of Music of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

**By Mr. REED of Pennsylvania:**

A bill (S. 1894) to increase the efficiency of the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 1895) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Cunningham (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DENEEN:

A bill (S. 1896) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to amend the contract executed by the Treasury Department for the construction of the Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital at Broad View, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1897) granting a pension to Gertrude Taylor; and  
A bill (S. 1898) granting a pension to Nettie E. Kimery; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 1899) for the relief of Clifford D. Ham, collector general of customs, administrator of Corinto Wharf, Republic of Nicaragua; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOSES (for Mr. DU PONT):

A bill (S. 1900) to provide for the construction of a post road and military highway from a point on or near the Atlantic coast to a point on or near the Pacific coast, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 1901) granting a pension to Adam H. Kramer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 1902) granting an increase of pension to George Milams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 1903) to authorize the creation of Indian trust estates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, there has been considerable complaint about the congestion of business in the district courts of the United States. In the hope of meeting that in an economical way, I desire to introduce a bill to provide for the appointment of additional district judges to be known as associate district judges, and for other purposes, and to have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 1904) to provide for the appointment of additional district judges to be known as associate district judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1905) to prevent fraud respecting securities offered for sale within the District of Columbia, to provide a summary proceeding therefor, to license persons selling securities in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1906) authorizing the transportation of all miscellaneous refuse collected in the District of Columbia to the workhouse or reformatory tract near Occoquan, Va., and its disposition at that place;

A bill (S. 1907) to establish a woman's bureau in the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1908) to amend section 12 of the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1909) to define and punish vagrancy in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 1910) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a code for the District of Columbia approved March 3, 1901," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 1911) to amend sections 311 and 313 of the tariff act of 1922, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 1912) to remit the duties on certain materials, machinery, and equipment to be imported for the Lehigh Briquetting Co., Lehigh, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Finance.

(By request.) A bill (S. 1913) to authorize the transfer of the geodetic work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1914) to make an award of \$10,000 and grant a pension to Michael A. Donaldson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1915) to reconvey to the State of Oregon all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Sand Island, near the mouth of the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon, reserving to the United States the right to the perpetual use

of the said land for military purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1916) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Suncrest Orchards (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1917) to legalize a bridge across Hillsboro Bay at Twenty-second Street, Tampa, Fla.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 1918) for the relief of George H. Koerner; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1919) granting a pension to George Frye, alias Walter Davison; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

A bill (S. 1920) for the relief of William E. Bliss; and

A bill (S. 1921) for the relief of Margaret T. Head, administratrix; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1922) making an appropriation to pay the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred and paid, at the request of the President, in protecting the harbors and fortifying the coast during the Civil War, in accordance with the findings of the Court of Claims and Senate Report No. 764, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TYSON:

A bill (S. 1923) for the relief of George T. Larkin; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1924) granting a pension to Charles H. Sills; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1925) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1926) providing for a Presidents' Plaza and memorial in the city of Nashville, State of Tennessee, to Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson, former Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1927) for the relief of Capt. George R. Armstrong, United States Army, retired;

A bill (S. 1928) to provide for appointing Robert J. Burton, a former field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, a warrant officer, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1929) providing for the promotion of certain non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army; and

A bill (S. 1930) to establish a national military park on the site of Camp Blount, Lincoln County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1931) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Jefferson City, Tenn.; and

A bill (S. 1932) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Knoxville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana:

A bill (S. 1933) granting an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles Morton Wilson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1934) for the relief of Thomas B. Wiloff; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1935) granting a pension to Thomas Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1936) granting an increase of pension to George Milholland (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1937) granting a pension to Charles Bess (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1938) granting a pension to Ernest Cooper (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1939) granting pensions and increase of pensions to widows and former widows of certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWES:

A bill (S. 1940) to divest goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by convicts or prisoners of their interstate character in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 1941) to provide for the acquisition of rights of way through the lands of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 1942) to repeal part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes," approved January 12, 1927; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.



By Mr. SMOOT:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Library.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) providing that the Secretary of Agriculture be directed to give notice that on and after January 1, 1929, the Government will cease to maintain a public market on Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets NW.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOSES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 51) tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander Albert Cushing Read, United States Navy, for his achievement in completing the first trans-Atlantic airplane flight, and providing for his advancement on the list of commanders of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) providing for the transfer of certain funds for the purpose of certain channel improvement at St. Petersburg, Fla.; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) providing for a survey from Florida Bay to Key West, Fla.; to the Committee on Commerce.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

On motion of Mr. ODDIE, the Committee on Mines and Mining was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 707) to cede unreserved nonmineral public lands to the several States, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

#### AMENDMENT TO TAX REDUCTION BILL—DUTY ON HIDES, ETC.

Mr. PITTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 1, the tax reduction bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

#### PRICES OF GASOLINE

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial published in the Washington Post of this morning in reference to the report made by the Federal Trade Commission on the prices of gasoline. I wish to read to the Senate the concluding sentence of the editorial, which is as follows:

It is difficult, in view of these figures, to accept the statement of the Federal Trade Commission that gasoline prices are controlled by conditions of supply and demand.

Mr. President, the Washington Post is a conservative newspaper, and when a conservative newspaper draws a conclusion such as that it is a sad commentary upon the Federal Trade Commission, which was organized and instituted for the purpose of protecting the public interest. I ask that the entire editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the editorial presented by the Senator from South Dakota will be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial is as follows:

#### THE PRICE OF GAS

[From the Washington Post, December 17, 1927]

About a week ago the Federal Trade Commission issued a clean bill of health to the oil companies that produce and distribute motor fuel and lubricants. The commission, acting under the authority of a Senate resolution, reported to Congress that it had been unable to find "recent evidence" of agreements or manipulations of any size among large oil companies to raise or depress prices of crude petroleum or refined products. The report added "that the inquiry tended to show that price movements over the longer periods were controlled by conditions of supply and demand, but that these conditions were reflected in shorter periods partly because crude prices are determined by the decisions of a few large purchasing companies, among which there is generally very little real competition."

Just how long a time was devoted to the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission is not revealed in the report. But judging from the known celerity of the movements of that ponderous body it is probable that many months and much travel were necessary to reach the conclusion that "no recent evidence" is obtainable.

While the Federal Trade Commission was preparing to send its report to Congress in response to the resolution of the Senate another organization made a somewhat similar "survey" of the gasoline situation and its findings are, to say the least, slightly at variance with those of the commission.

This independent survey was carried on by 950 motor clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association. The inquiries extended into every section of the country. The reports from these unofficial inquirers indicate that there are in use, or were as late as November 22, no

fewer than 47 varieties of gasoline prices. High-test gas sells in some sections as low as 13 cents per gallon and in others the price is 29 cents. "Straight run" prices range from 10 to 27 cents. It was found also that proximity to the source of supply has no bearing on prices, or, if any, it is the reverse of what would be expected. Nor was there found to be an advantage in favor of the buyer in the tidewater region as against the buyer in the interior, for it was learned that on the whole prices at tidewater were higher than those charged at inland points.

It is difficult, in view of these figures, to accept the statement of the Federal Trade Commission that gasoline prices are controlled by conditions of supply and demand.

#### INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. BINGHAM submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee of Congress to consist of two members of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members of the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is hereby authorized to visit American Samoa, and to investigate fully existing conditions there with a view to the recommendation of necessary legislation in respect thereof. The committee shall elect a chairman from among its members. For the purposes of this resolution such committee is authorized to hold hearings and to sit and act at such times and places within American Samoa or the United States, to employ such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, including interpreters, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of such committee, which shall not exceed the sum of \$15,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers approved by the chairman. The committee shall make a report to the Congress as to its findings, with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, on or before December 13, 1928.*

#### INVESTIGATION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Mr. HARRISON. I submit a Senate resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution. The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 76), as follows:

*Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized and directed (1) to investigate the administration of the act entitled "An act for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 24, 1924, as amended, and particularly the work of the Foreign Service Personnel Board, for the purpose of determining what results have been obtained under the provisions of such act, and (2) to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its investigation, with such recommendations as it deems advisable.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I think that the resolution is entirely proper. It relates to a matter of which the Senator spoke in the committee the other day. I will ask the Senator, Is it necessary that the resolution should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

Mr. HARRISON. No; it is not.

Mr. BORAH. Unless some member of the committee thinks otherwise, I see no objection to the resolution.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I wish to ask, Is this such a resolution as will require bye and bye another resolution authorizing the payment of money for the employment of stenographers to report the hearings, and so forth?

Mr. HARRISON. I may say to the Senator from Washington that the resolution does not ask for the appointment of any special committee or anything of that sort. It merely calls on the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the results of the administration of the so-called Rogers Act of 1924. There has been considerable dissatisfaction in the Consular Service. We may be able to iron out the difficulties in some way by having an investigation.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly.

Mr. MOSES. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HARRISON. I did ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. MOSES. The Senator will recall the discussion that took place in the committee the other morning and will recall that there were a good many members of the committee who were in full sympathy with the general proposition, but I think, under all the circumstances, the resolution had better go to the committee inasmuch as the committee meets regularly and will have a meeting on Wednesday, I presume.

Mr. HARRISON. I have no objection to the resolution going to the committee, but I did not think there would arise any opposition to it, and I am sure there is no opposition to its adoption.

Mr. MOSES. I think the preponderant sentiment of the committee is in favor of some sort of an investigation in view of certain things that have taken place particularly in the personnel board under the operation of the Rogers Act.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### ANNA KENYON

Mr. MOSES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 77), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate to Anna Kenyon, widow of Harold Kenyon, late Capitol policeman, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### FORECASTS OF FARM PRICES

Mr. HARRIS. I offer a resolution and ask that it may be read and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read.

The resolution (S. Res. 78) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas the Department of Agriculture in the month of September, 1927, made public a report relating to probable farm-price situation during the balance of the year, which contained predictions that there would be a decline in the price of cotton and of other agricultural commodities; and

Whereas this report was not authorized by law and resulted in decline of prices of such commodities, with a loss of many millions to the farmers; and

Whereas similar reports issued in the future would tend to have a similar effect upon farm prices: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the practice of issuing such unauthorized reports is detrimental to the farmers throughout the country, and that the activities of the Secretary of Agriculture and any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture in connection with the issuance or publication of any such reports are hereby disapproved and condemned.

#### SURVEY OF CONDITION OF INDIANS

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 79), which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Whereas there are 225,000 Indians presently under the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who are in contemplation of law citizens of the United States but who are in fact treated as wards of the Government and are prevented from the enjoyment of the free and independent use of property and of liberty of contract with respect thereto; and

Whereas the Bureau of Indian Affairs handles, leases, and sells Indian property of great value, and disposes of funds which amount to many millions of dollars annually without responsibility to civil courts and without effective responsibility to Congress; and

Whereas it is claimed that the control by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the persons and property of Indians is preventing them from accommodating themselves to the conditions and requirements of modern life and from exercising that liberty with respect to their own affairs without which they can not develop into self-reliant, free, and independent citizens and have the rights which belong generally to citizens of the United States; and

Whereas numerous complaints have been made by responsible persons and organizations charging improper and improvident administration of Indian property by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

Whereas it is claimed that preventable diseases are widespread among the Indian population, that the death rate among them is not only unreasonably high but is increasing, and that the Indians in many localities are becoming pauperized; and

Whereas the acts of Congress passed in the last hundred years having as their objective the civilization of the Indian tribes seem to have failed to accomplish the results anticipated; and

Whereas it is expedient that said acts of Congress and the Indian policy incorporated in said acts be examined and the administration and operation of the same as affecting the condition of the Indian population be surveyed and appraised: Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate is authorized and directed to make a general survey of the condition of the Indians and of the operation and effect of the laws which Congress has passed for the civilization and protection of the Indian tribes; to investigate the relation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the persons and property of Indians and the effect of the acts, regulations, and administration of said bureau upon the health, improvement, and welfare of the Indians; and to report its findings in the premises, together with recommendations for the correction of abuses that may be found to exist, and for such changes in the law as will promote the security, economic competence, and progress of the Indians.

Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to employ such clerical assistance as is necessary, to sit during any recess of the Senate, and at such places as it may deem advisable. Any subcommittee, duly authorized thereto, shall have the powers conferred upon the committee by this resolution.

#### G. TOM TAYLOR

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 80), which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service:

Whereas in 1921 an examination was held by the Civil Service Commission at Memphis, Tenn., for postmaster at that place; and

Whereas G. Tom Taylor, then claiming to be a resident of Memphis, made application and took the examination, but the Civil Service Commission declined to certify him as one of the eligibles; and

Whereas in 1925 another civil service examination was held in Memphis for postmaster in that place, and the said G. Tom Taylor again became an applicant and again was refused a place on the list of three eligibles; and

Whereas no appointment was made for about a year after said 1925 examination because apparently it was not desired by the political powers that any one of the three eligibles should be appointed postmaster; and

Whereas the political powers finally induced Mr. Bugg, the third man on the list of eligibles, to withdraw his name; and

Whereas the Civil Service Commission again refused to certify the said G. Tom Taylor, but did have a reexamination made into his application and qualifications; and

Whereas the report of the examiners in 1921, in 1925, and in 1926 all showed that the character and reputation of said G. Tom Taylor unfitted him for postmaster at Memphis, and held he was not qualified for postmaster by reason of not possessing the proper character and fitness; and

Whereas, notwithstanding these facts and findings of its own examiners, the Civil Service Commission on or about the 1st of June, 1927, placed the said G. Tom Taylor on the list of eligibles by a majority vote; and

Whereas the said G. Tom Taylor was at once appointed acting postmaster and took charge of the office; and

Whereas his name was sent in to the Senate for confirmation early in December, 1927; and

Whereas opposition appearing to the confirmation of G. Tom Taylor his nomination has been withdrawn; and

Whereas the said G. Tom Taylor has been continued an acting postmaster at Memphis, notwithstanding his lack of qualifications and fitness as required by the civil service laws: Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Civil Service be, and it is hereby, authorized, ordered, and directed to send for persons and papers and report at the earliest possible day its findings on the following questions:

First. What were the facts as ascertained by the Civil Service Commission as to the character and qualifications and fitness of the said G. Tom Taylor to be postmaster in Memphis.

Second. What reasons actuated the Civil Service Commission in disregarding the findings of its own examiners and in certifying the said G. Tom Taylor as eligible for postmaster at Memphis, notwithstanding his lack of qualifications and fitness as found by the examiners.

Third. That the said committee is authorized to report any other pertinent facts concerning the eligibility of the said G. Tom Taylor for postmaster or as to the action of the Civil Service Commission, or any member thereof, in certifying the said G. Tom Taylor as eligible for postmaster at Memphis.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Mr. WILLIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 81), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per



100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 82), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Pensions, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### PRODUCTION OF COAL IN WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *RECORD* an article which appeared in the *Wheeling Register* of the 16th of December, 1927, written by Mr. Hugh W. Roberts, a Washington newspaper correspondent, entitled "West Virginia becomes greatest coal State in Union."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the article will be printed in the *RECORD*.

The matter referred to is here printed, as follows:

WEST VIRGINIA BECOMES GREATEST COAL STATE IN UNION—PENNSYLVANIA DISPLACED, AND RANK WILL STAND PERMANENTLY, BELIEF

By Hugh W. Roberts

WASHINGTON, December 15.—In the production of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania, after a reign of countless years as monarch in that field, will be displaced by January 1, 1928. The new king will be West Virginia.

A definite statement to that effect is possible because of the officially reported production of bituminous coal in the two States for the first 10 months of the current year. The figures, as prepared by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce, follow:

Pennsylvania, 110,600,000 tons.

West Virginia, 131,000,000 tons.

From unofficial reports West Virginia maintained its proportionate advantage in November. Apparently nothing can prevent its victory. It is possible, from what is indicated, that the full year's production will increase West Virginia's lead as established at the end of October.

#### STATE GAINING FOR YEARS

While the officials of the Bureau of Mines do not issue comparative figures or do not state the case in the form of a comparison, and thus avoid the kindling of State pride and State jealousy, its figures are readily obtainable at all times. From past reports it is made evident that never before at the conclusion of any 10-month period was West Virginia found in advance of Pennsylvania. The trend has been, however, for the past several years in favor of West Virginia. Each year West Virginia gained. And now it goes over the top.

It is the fact that West Virginia the past several years has gained rather than the fact that this year it will win the prize that is regarded as significant of the probability that West Virginia in future years will make fast its present victory. While Pennsylvania is contending that the strike in its coal fields has more seriously handicapped production this year than the strike in West Virginia no argument is offered to offset the gains scored by West Virginia in each of the past several years. The statisticians of the Bureau of Mines, while withholding expression, indicate a conviction that West Virginia has simply come into its own and come to stay indefinitely.

#### CRITICISM OF PUBLICATION IN HEARST NEWSPAPERS

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I invite the Senate's attention to an able editorial written by Hon. William E. Chilton, a distinguished former Member of this body, which appeared in the *Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette* of the 16th day of December, and which is as follows:

#### ROTTEN JOURNALISM

No one with an iota of sense entertains for an instant the slightest belief that four United States Senators were the recipients of large sums of money from a slush fund provided by the Mexican Government. The public has implicit faith in the complete and absolute integrity and unswerving loyalty of Senators BORAH, NORRIS, LA FOLLETTE, and HEFLIN. One may differ with these men in matters of opinion, but their sincerity goes unquestioned with the American people. Moreover, no sensible person will think for a minute that the Mexican Government would resort to such underhand tactics, even if the purpose of these tactics were clear, which it decidedly is not. The prompt denial of the four will be accepted at full face value.

The matter was brought on entirely by agitation and propaganda in the Hearst chain of newspapers. Pictures were published, with names carefully blocked out, which purported to be originals from Mexican files. They were submitted to at least two Senators some time ago, and these men said at the time that an investigation of them showed such illiteracy as to brand them as forgeries at once, regardless of the content. But Mr. Hearst secured the documents in some way, perhaps through one of his own multifarious agents, and sprang what was intended to be a sensation upon the two countries just at the time when Ambassador Morrow and President Calles were reported to be reaching a complete rapprochement, and when of all times calm and friendly feeling were imperative in both countries. Mr. Hearst has always stood in the front rank of the jingoes where Mexico is concerned, and this latest "scoop" is strictly in line with his wretched policy of agitation. Mr. Hearst, of course, has immense holdings in Mexico. Is there any connection? He says he has published these documents through patriotism, but from where we sit it looks like a piece of rotten journalism that will fall as flat as the proverbial pancake.

#### WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I submit a Senate resolution and ask to have it read. Then I shall ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 84), as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate*, That the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate, or any subcommittee thereof appointed by its chairman, be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate the administration and transactions of the War Finance Corporation during the period of its existence and to report to the Senate the result of such investigation. For the purpose of such investigation the said committee or subcommittee is hereby authorized to call upon any department or establishment of the Government to aid and assist in the examination of the books, records, accounts, and data of and pertaining to the transactions of the said War Finance Corporation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to make available such books, records, accounts, and data for that purpose and to facilitate the examination thereof.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, it occurs to me that before we actually order an investigation—if I understood the purport of the resolution from its rapid reading—it should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for consideration at least to the extent of ascertaining whether we could secure sufficient information by sending for members of the board; in other words, to be enlightened as much as it is possible to be enlightened.

As I understand, this resolution orders an investigation. Is that correct?

Mr. FLETCHER. It orders an investigation.

Mr. EDGE. I think before we actually order an investigation the Committee on Banking and Currency should at least ascertain as far as they can, to their satisfaction so far as possible, just the situation, and then they can vote for an investigation if they desire it. I think that is the method usually pursued.

Mr. FLETCHER. Of course, it depends on how far the committee wants to go in that connection.

Mr. EDGE. Will not the Senator be satisfied to have it referred to the committee?

Mr. FLETCHER. I should like to have immediate action on it. I make that request. I do not think there can be any real ground of objection.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, I ask to have the resolution read again.

Mr. EDGE. If the Senator will not agree to have it referred to the committee, I must ask that it lie over under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. FLETCHER subsequently said: Mr. President, this morning I offered a resolution to investigate the operations and transactions of the War Finance Corporation, and asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] objected, and was under the belief at that time that the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Banking and Currency for their report, inasmuch as it directed them to make this investigation.

I now ask unanimous consent that the resolution, which was passed over until the following day under the rule by reason of that objection, be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRATTON in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

## INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 83), as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five Members of the Senate be appointed by the President thereof, and be hereby empowered and directed to inquire into and report upon: (1) The growth of the capital assets and capital liabilities of public-utility corporations supplying either electrical energy in the form of power or light, or both, however produced, or gas, natural or artificial, of corporations holding the stocks of such public-utility corporations, and of nonpublic-utility corporations owned or controlled by or affiliated with such holding companies; (2) the method of issuing, the price realized, or value received, the commissions or bonuses paid or received, and other pertinent facts with respect to the various security issues of all classes of corporations herein named, including the bonds and other evidences of indebtedness thereof, as well as the stocks of the same; (3) the extent to which holding companies or their stockholders control or are financially interested in financial, engineering, construction, and/or management corporations, and the relation, one to the other, of the classes of corporations last named, the holding companies and the public-utility corporations; (4) the services furnished to public-utility corporations by holding companies and/or their associated, affiliated, and/or subsidiary companies, the fees, commissions, bonuses, or other charges made therefor, and the earnings and expenses of such holding companies and their associated, affiliated, and/or subsidiary companies; and (5) the value or detriment to the public of holding companies owning the stock or otherwise controlling such public-utility corporations immediately or remotely, with the extent of such ownership or control, and particularly what legislation, if any, should be enacted by Congress to correct any abuses that may exist in the organization or operation of such holding companies.

The committee is further empowered and directed to inquire and report whether, and to what extent, such corporations or any of the officers thereof or anyone in their behalf or in behalf of any organization of which any such corporation may be a member, through the expenditure of money or through the control of the avenues of publicity have made any, and what effort to influence or control public opinion on account of municipal or public ownership of the means by which power is developed and electrical energy is generated and distributed, or to influence or control elections.

That the said committee is hereby authorized to sit and perform its duties at such times and places as it deems necessary or proper, and to require the attendance of witnesses by subpoenas or otherwise; to require the production of books, papers, and documents; and to employ counsel, experts, and other assistants, and stenographers, at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page. The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses and sign subpoenas for witnesses; and every person duly summoned before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, who refuses or fails to obey the process of said committee, or appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation, shall be punished as prescribed by law. The expenses of said investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers of the committee or subcommittee signed by the chairman and approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit during the sessions or the recesses of the Senate, and until otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Montana if he would object to having the resolution referred in the first instance to the Committee on Interstate Commerce?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I see no occasion whatever for that.

Mr. MOSES. The resolution is a long and somewhat involved one; and it might be well to have some standing committee of the Senate consider the merits of the various proposals contained in it, rather than to send it immediately to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do not know any reason why that subject could not as well be taken up on the floor. The resolution is merely a redraft of a resolution that I offered at the last session of the Senate. I made a somewhat elaborate speech at the time, in which I attempted to set forth all of the reasons why this investigation should take place.

Mr. MOSES. From the Senator's own point of view.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. From my point of view; yes. I do not know any reason why the matter should go to the committee. I dare say that some of the Senators, at least, did me the honor to listen to my speech and perhaps read what I said.

Mr. MOSES. I did the Senator the honor to read it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But if they did not it is available to them, and there is no reason why the matter could not be debated upon the floor just as well as in the committee.

Mr. MOSES. Then, Mr. President, in view of the Senator's position, and inasmuch as there may be some Senators who have not read the speech of the Senator from Montana which was delivered last February, I shall have to ask that the resolution go over, in order that those Senators who have not read the speech may occupy Sunday in doing so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON STOCK DIVIDENDS  
(S. DOC. NO. 26)

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I move that the report of the Federal Trade Commission on stock dividends of December 5, 1927, be printed as a public document.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if the Federal Trade Commission have not already had this report printed?

Mr. HOWELL. They report that they have not the funds.

Mr. SMOOT. That is just the trouble. If we begin the practice of printing here as public documents reports from all of the commissions and departments there will be no end to it. The practice has been in the past that under no circumstances would we do it. We appropriate all the money they ask for the purpose of printing. I certainly must object to the printing of this document, not because it is a report of the Federal Trade Commission, but because that has been the practice for years now. Therefore I must object to its being printed as a public document.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, will not the distinguished Senator withdraw the objection? The particular report to which the Senator from Nebraska refers is the gasoline report, is it not?

Mr. HOWELL. No; it is a report on stock dividends.

Mr. SMOOT. It would not make any difference what report it was if it was a report which ordinarily is printed by the body issuing it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nebraska to what the report relates, and whence it comes?

Mr. HOWELL. It comes from the Federal Trade Commission. It is a report on stock dividends. It was made in response to a resolution introduced by the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] of date of December 17, 1926. This report was made on the 5th day of December of this year. The commission has not the facilities to print the report, and I am merely asking that it be printed as a document.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, is it available for the use of the Senate without printing? Is there any way a Senator can get a copy of it without now making an order to print?

Mr. MOSES. In other words, was it ever printed under the printing appropriation for the commission?

Mr. HOWELL. No.

Mr. MOSES. Is there a letter of transmittal with it?

Mr. HOWELL. I presume that there are enough copies of the report available, though I am not informed as to that, to supply a reasonable number of Senators; but it is an important report, and it ought to be printed as a public document.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection to the request.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I objected to the request; but I understand it is not a report of the affairs of the Federal Trade Commission. From what the Senator has said, it is a report submitted to the Senate in response to a Senate resolution. Am I correct?

Mr. HOWELL. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I have no objection to its being printed. I thought from what the Senator said that it was a report of the Federal Trade Commission, but it is not; it is a report from the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. HOWELL. To the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. To the Senate. Therefore I do not object.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator from Nebraska stated, in answer to my question, that it was in response to a Senate resolution, and I felt that it should be printed.

Mr. SMOOT. I withdraw my objection to the request because of the statement of the Senator that it is in response to a Senate resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would the Senator have any objection to referring it to the Committee on Printing?

Mr. HOWELL. I do not think that is necessary. It is a report to the Senate, and it ought to be printed as a public document.



The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and the report made in response to Senate Resolution 304, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, agreed to December 22, 1926, will be printed as a document.

#### REPORTS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an order for the printing of the annual report of the 10 public utilities of the District of Columbia, in accordance with the usual custom.

Mr. KING. May I ask the Senator if the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia does not carry sufficient funds to meet the necessary requirements of the Utilities Commission?

Mr. CAPPER. It never has been handled in that way. For years and years the reports have been printed in the manner stated in my request.

Mr. KING. That is undoubtedly true, but I thought that when we created the present Public Utilities Commission we enlarged their powers and gave them a sufficient appropriation to meet all legitimate demands for printing and otherwise of that commission.

Mr. CAPPER. I do not think it contemplated the printing of these reports.

Mr. FLETCHER. Let us have the order read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, That the annual reports of the following-named public utility companies in the District of Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1926, heretofore transmitted to the Senate, be printed as a Senate document:

Capital Traction Co., Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., Potomac Electric Power Co., Washington Gas Light Co., Georgetown Gas Light Co., Washington Railway & Electric Co., City and Suburban Railway of Washington, Georgetown & Tennyaltown Railway Co., and Washington Interurban Railroad Co.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator object to the order going over until Monday to enable us to ascertain whether or not provision has already been made?

Mr. CAPPER. I have no objection to its going over until Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The order will go over until Monday.

#### TAX REDUCTION

The bill (H. R. 1) to reduce and equalize taxation, provide revenue, and for other purposes was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### HEARINGS ON FLOOD CONTROL

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 6) was referred to the Committee on Printing, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed, with illustrations, 3,000 additional copies of the hearings held before the committee during the Seventieth Congress, first session, on the control of the destructive flood waters of the United States, of which the Public Printer shall deliver 1,400 copies to the folding room of the House of Representatives and 600 copies to the folding room of the Senate for equal apportionment to the Members of each House, respectively, and 1,000 copies shall be delivered to the House folding room and placed to the credit of the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives.

#### FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. WARREN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5800) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 28, 29, 30, 38, and 39.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line

24 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "Oklahoma," insert the following: "are authorized to execute and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out and at the end of the matter so restored, after the numerals "1925," insert the following: " : *Provided*, That the inmates of the United States Industrial Reformatory shall be employed only in the production and manufacture of supplies for the United States Government, for consumption in United States institutions, and in duties necessary for the construction and maintenance of the institution"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit all of the matter inserted by said amendment after the sum \$370,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed on amendments numbered 19, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36, and 37.

F. E. WARREN,  
CHARLES CURTIS,  
LEE S. OVERMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

MARTIN B. MADDEN,  
WILL R. WOOD,  
JOSEPH W. BYRNS,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. WARREN. I move the adoption of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, with the permission of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the consent of the Senate, I should like to make a few observations on one of the matters involved in this report. I feel that it is my duty to myself and, what is more important, to my people that I should do so. I refer to the people of Baltimore city and of the State of Maryland generally.

When the World War came along the Government thought it expedient to establish an ammunition depot at Curtis Bay, on the southern boundary of the city of Baltimore, and there, for the purposes of the war, were stored vast quantities of high explosives—T. N. T., tetrol, and the like—and great quantities of black and smokeless powder, too. At the present time these explosives amount to some 16,800 tons in bulk, and to some \$20,000,000 in value.

As I am informed, the purposes for which this ammunition depot was established were not realized at the time by the people of Baltimore. They supposed that the structures the Government was erecting were being erected for the assembling of airplane materials on an immense scale, and therefore had no opportunity to protest against the storage of ammunition in that locality, even if they had been disposed to do so. But it is hardly necessary for me to say, in the light of the military record that the people of Baltimore made for themselves during the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814, the Revolutionary War, and the World War, that even if they had known the object for which the depot was established they would not have uttered any remonstrance whatever. At that time their patriotic zeal was aroused to the highest degree and, like the people of every other portion of the United States, they were prepared to make any and every sacrifice to bring the World War to a successful issue.

That war passed. Shortly afterwards full knowledge of the purposes for which the Curtis Bay depot was being used was brought to the attention of the people of Baltimore, and they commenced to beseech—that is not too strong a word for the occasion—the National Government to remove at least the greater part of the high explosives from that site.

It is on the southern boundary of the city of Baltimore. Right across the Patapsco from it is Fort McHenry. Near it are such great industrial plants as those of the Davison Chemical Co., one of the largest manufacturers of sulphuric acid in the world, and the United States Industrial Alcohol Co., and elevators and terminals of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Western Maryland Railroad Cos., to say nothing of other important business improvements. The city hall of Baltimore itself is only 6 miles away, and at a much less distance is the very heart of the great commercial interests of Baltimore.

The board of inquiry that was organized by the Government after the Picatinny and Lake Denmark explosions reported that for purposes of safety there should be a 2-mile zone around

every place where high explosives are stored by the Government. If that is true, were there to be a general detonation of the high explosives now at the Curtis Bay depot, terrible destruction of property would follow not only in the Curtis Bay industrial district of Baltimore but at Canton, one of the most important of all the business sections of Baltimore, and in other business areas of Baltimore. Of course, I might mention also the destruction of homes and the fearful loss of life that would result from such an explosion.

Moved by the keen edge of this sword of Damocles perpetually suspended above their heads, the people of Baltimore in every possible way in which an appeal can be made by a community to the humanity of the Government, to which it has a right to look for protection, have besought the President, the Director of the Budget, the Secretary of War, and Congress to extricate them from the frightful, the appalling situation in which they are involved.

I am glad to say that, so far as the President is concerned, he promptly and generously responded to our appeal. He has too kind a heart not to have done so. The mayor of Baltimore solicited his help, the Governor of Maryland went before him, I and my colleague, Senator Weller, went before him, the leading citizens of Baltimore City, including representatives of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, went before him, and we implored him to come to our rescue; and he did come to our rescue as fully as he had the power to do. He approved at the last session of Congress an appropriation of upward of \$800,000 for the removal of the great mass of high explosives from the Curtis Bay depot, and the Director of the Budget and the Secretary of War united in his approval. The recommendation came down to the House of Representatives, and there, for reasons which it is all but impossible for me to understand, the item which had been inserted in the deficiency bill of last session was disallowed by the House Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. MADDEN is chairman.

When that bill reached the Senate I presented to the Senate Committee on Appropriations the perilous predicament of Baltimore, and it unanimously restored the item. Then the bill became the subject of a conference between the two Houses, and the Senate conferees insisting upon their amendment, the House conferees finally acceded to it, but when the bill came back to this body with the item the bill perished in the filibuster which followed, and with it perished, of course, the item itself.

When the present session came on representatives of the people of Baltimore again appealed to the President and the Director of the Budget for an appropriation for the removal of the high explosives from Curtis Bay. Again the President honored our appeal, though in a somewhat smaller amount. Again the Director of the Budget honored it. Again the Secretary of War honored it in his estimates, as he had done at the last session of Congress. But again the House Committee on Appropriations, under the lead of Mr. MADDEN, disallowed the appropriation, with the result that the deficiency bill of this session came over to us without it. But the Senate Committee on Appropriations restored the item. Then the deficiency bill of this session went to conference, and the most that our conferees could secure was a compromise between the Senate and House conferees, pursuant to which there is to be a survey by Army and Navy officers, to be rendered not later than March 15 next, of the points of storage of supplies of ammunition and components thereof for the use of the Army and Navy, with special reference to the location of such ammunition and components as are in such proximity to populous communities and industrial areas as to constitute a menace to life and property.

For six years, with the most tense, the most distressing anxiety, our people have been knocking at the door of the central Government for relief. As far back as 1919 a promise was given to Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that orders would be issued for the removal of certain of the more dangerous explosives at the depot. In 1920 Maj. Gen. George W. Burr, Assistant Chief of Staff, in writing assured Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, that the Ordnance Department of the Army had taken steps to remove all the T. N. T. and tetryl at the depot. I have omitted to say that the Maryland Legislature, too, has adopted a resolution begging the Federal Government to relieve Baltimore of the menace to which it is exposed.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, will the Senator allow an interruption?

Mr. BRUCE. Certainly.

Mr. FLETCHER. If the Secretary of War is in favor of the removal of these explosives and everybody seems to want it, why does he not proceed to do it? Is it necessary to have addi-

tional legislation or is it necessary to have a special appropriation for that purpose?

Mr. BRUCE. The trouble is that each time that the House Committee on Appropriations has met, Mr. MADDEN, who is chairman of that committee and seems, for some reason or other, to be actuated by a spirit of bitter partisanship in the case, has produced before him Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, and obtained from him testimony which has afforded him a pretext for his obstruction. At the present session General Williams went so far as to use the following language with regard to the matter:

Of course, there is an element of danger in those explosives, but we do not consider that it is a very great danger. However, there is a danger.

Note how measured this language is. When the deficiency bill of last session came up General Williams said that the danger was remote. Now he speaks in an entirely different tone—and why? Because since Congress adjourned last spring there has been an explosion at that depot. Thanks to the God of mercy, it did not lay flat a large part of our city and destroy the lives of great numbers of our people, but this was only because the explosion took place at a comparatively isolated point on the site. I was at my home at Ruxton, 9 miles out from the city of Baltimore, when a reporter of the Baltimore Sun called me up and said, "Senator, shells are going off at the Curtis Bay depot." My feelings can readily be imagined, thoroughly familiar as I was with all the dangers which surrounded the depot. In all my life I do not think that my soul has ever been tortured by such sensations of fear, anxiety, and distress as it was then, because I knew that some of the foremost experts of the country employed by the mayor of Baltimore and the Baltimore Association of Commerce had testified that should a general explosion take place at the Curtis Bay depot a large part of the city of Baltimore would be laid low and hundreds of human lives extinguished.

For all I knew, out in the country where I was at the time those frightful results were about to follow; that is to say, all of those great industrial plants and structures at Curtis Bay were about to crumble into dust, and all those great commercial warehouses across the Patapsco River were about to be shattered. Not only that, for all I knew, trust companies and bank buildings, too, might be more or less demolished, with the millions of dollars of securities and valuables in their vaults.

Fortunately, as I have said, this explosion, which took place on the 23d day of September last, occurred on a spot at the depot too isolated to be communicated to the main structures in which the great bulk of the explosives are stored. So it is perfectly natural that General Williams, when he was put on the stand at this session of Congress, should speak a very different language from that which he spoke at the last session of Congress. Then he said that the danger was remote. Now he says, to repeat his words:

Of course, there is an element of danger in those explosives, but we do not consider that it is a very great danger. However, there is a danger.

I quote these words from page 461 of the House hearings at this session.

In 1925, when the peril threatened by the Curtis Bay depot was brought to the attention of the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, now Secretary of War, his confident reply was that the value of their method of storage was reflected by the fact that not a single explosion or fire of any magnitude had occurred among World War stocks of ammunition on the ground of any ordnance depot which resulted in any damage.

Hardly were these words out of his mouth before those frightful explosions took place at Lake Denmark and Picatinny Arsenal, which resulted in the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property and the loss of many lives.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] will correct me if I am in error in the statement that in New Jersey they have had explosions due to the storage of Army ammunition at Raritan, near South or North Amboy, at Toms River, and at Lake Denmark and Picatinny. I think that the latter are two different points, are they not?

Mr. EDGE. They are two different points, but in very close proximity.

Mr. BRUCE. So frightful was the effect of the explosion at Lake Denmark that the town of New Hope, 2 miles away, was wrecked.

As I said, Mr. MADDEN, for some reason or other, has proved himself to be, as I look at it, a blind—I was about to say



a passionate—partisan in this matter. He ignores all testimony except that of General Williams, and attaches no importance to the great mass of testimony which fully contradicts the statements of General Williams with regard to the degree of danger created by the Curtis Bay depot. "I believe in my soul," Mr. MADDEN declares, "that there is no menace, based on what the Chief of Ordnance has said" and he deprecates the expense that the Government would incur in making Baltimore safe. If the explosives could not be removed to points where there would be no danger to the people living in their vicinity that would be a different situation. If we must have ammunition, and its storage is inevitably attended with peril, there is no reason, of course, why the people of Baltimore should not incur that peril as justly as the people of any other community in the United States. But the testimony taken in the House hearings last year and again this year shows that the Army has ammunition depots at different points in the United States where, if the Curtis Bay high explosives were stored, there would be no danger to the surrounding territory. One is Fort Ogden, in the State of Utah. It is in a sparsely settled community, 7 miles away from the town of Ogden. Then there is Savanna, on the Mississippi River, in the northwest corner of Illinois. The Government ammunition depot there is seated on a Government tract of some 13,000 acres in a secluded region.

There is another Army storage depot situated on a Government tract of more than 850 acres, in South Carolina, which is 11 miles distant from Charleston, in a very thinly populated community. Then there is another storage point at Pig Point, 8 or 10 miles away from the town of Portsmouth, Va., which is situated on a Government tract of 650 acres. The country around Pig Point is quite thinly settled, I believe.

I want to be perfectly accurate in every statement that I make. So far as Ogden is concerned, not a protest has come from the people there.

Mr. SWANSON. Does the Senator refer to Pig Point?

Mr. BRUCE. No; to the depot at Ogden.

Mr. SWANSON. That is true as to Ogden.

Mr. BRUCE. No protest has come from any individual at that place. General Williams has so testified. The same thing is true as to Savanna, in the State of Illinois, and whilst some inquiries have been made by the people of Charleston and its vicinity with regard to the removal of munition to that quarter, no remonstrance of any kind has come from them to the War Department. The same thing is said by General Williams of Pig Point. He testifies that inquiries have come from citizens of that region in regard to the proposed transfer of ammunition to Pig Point, but that no serious objection has been raised to the transfer.

Mr. SWANSON. I have repeatedly received remonstrances opposed to that proposition. They have a large supply of ammunition there. It is so large they have been reducing it, as it is dangerous to everything in that section. I would not consent, if I had power enough to prevent it, to have any bill pass the Senate that would remove any more ammunition to the depot at Pig Point. I have aided the Senator in his effort to give relief to Baltimore, but that relief to Baltimore should not be given by increasing the danger to other communities which already have more dangers than they ought to have. I have been assured that if a transfer shall be made, the ammunition will not go to Pig Point, Va. Consequently, I have aided Baltimore in every way I could.

Mr. BRUCE. That is perfectly satisfactory to me. I know the Senator is moved by nothing but perfectly proper motives about the matter. I am sure that he does not want Pig Point to be known as Hog Point because of mere local selfishness. I am bound to admit that the least desirable one, for one reason or another, of all the points of removal that I have mentioned is Pig Point. So far as the other points of removal are concerned, there is no objection on the part of the people, and I do not think that there could well be any.

Mr. SWANSON. I should like to say to the Senator that I have complete and full assurance that if the removal shall be made the depot will not go to Pig Point. Consequently, with that assurance I have not interfered with the Senator in any manner in his effort to secure the removal he desires.

Mr. BRUCE. Precisely. We do not want the depot removed to Pig Point. We are perfectly satisfied that it should not go there. But there is Ogden, for instance, which appears to have no objection to being made a point of removal. Of course, one of these Army munition depots brings much business into a community, and a small town might well desire to have one located near it if due regard were paid by the Government to the safety of its people.

I wish to take occasion to thank the Senate Committee on Appropriations for the spirit in which they have handled this application for relief of the people of Baltimore. They have done everything in their power to give us relief; they have gone to every extremity to which they felt that they could properly go in order to assure it to us.

Our conferees have been compelled to accept the compromise which I have mentioned. I have no faith in it. The report to be submitted is not to deal with Curtis Bay or with Raritan especially, but it is to deal with the storage of Army munition throughout the United States. However, I have no choice except to submit to the results that have been reached in the conference. All that I can do is to protest and to remonstrate and to say that I think that it is simply disgraceful that the prayer of our people for security has not been long ago heeded, and that even now, when it is reluctantly heeded, is to be heeded in such a begrudging, limited, and selfish spirit as it is.

Suppose this petition were emanating from the city of Chicago or from the city of Philadelphia or from the city of Cleveland or from the city of San Francisco or from any other city in the land, under those circumstances I could not conceive of myself as being such a brute, so absolutely insensitive to all the generous impulses of human nature, as to be unwilling to do everything in my power to bring such hazard as I have described to an end. Not only is there that threat at Curtis Bay to existing business plants and to human life in Baltimore, but necessarily such conditions as those which prevail at Curtis Bay can not but chill the spirit of business enterprise and progress in Baltimore and check the general growth of the city. What company wants to spend thousands or millions of dollars in establishing another great plant at Curtis Bay or within the radius of its dangers if it is to be daily or hourly in peril of being totally destroyed by an explosion?

When the explosion took place last summer—one which happily was not far-reaching in its effect—terrified men, women, and children, fled from their homes in the Curtis Bay locality; and when some of the bolder citizens of Baltimore sought to find out what had caused the casualty, they found themselves practically facing the bayonets of the military authorities who denied them, and properly denied them, admittance to the places of storage at the depot.

All I have to add is to say to Mr. MADDEN that if an explosion should occur at Curtis Bay before any relief shall be given to the people of Baltimore, I commend to his perusal the old story of Cain and Abel, as it is told in the Book of Genesis:

And the Lord said unto Cain: Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said: I know not; am I my brother's keeper?

And He said: What has thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground.

And now art thou cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth.

And Cain said unto the Lord, My punishment is greater than I can bear.

Behold, Thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth; and from Thy face shall I be hid; and I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me.

"Shall slay me," as Mr. MADDEN will have slain many of the good people of our city—men, women, and children—to say nothing of those industrial plants, warehouses, and homes which will have toppled to the ground and been abased in the dust.

Mr. WILLIS obtained the floor.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President—

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. EDGE. I thank the Senator. I merely wish to say a very few words on the same subject touched upon by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Bruce].

The condition which the Senator from Maryland has so vividly portrayed as existing in Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, exists, I might say, fourfold in the State of New Jersey. I use the term "fourfold," as that proportion is indicated by the appropriations necessary to remove the explosives. As I recall, the Budget estimated—and the estimate was approved by the President—that a sum of approximately \$2,100,000 would be required to remove the very high explosives, including T. N. T., the most dangerous type of high explosive, from the Raritan Arsenal, N. J., to remote points in the country. I think the appropriation necessary to remove similar explosives from Curtis Bay Arsenal is in the neighborhood of \$300,000 or \$400,000. I do not make that comparison

for any other reason in the world than to emphasize the terrible situation, as we view it, existing in the State of New Jersey.

As the Senator from Maryland has pointed out several times during the discussion, some of the officers of the War Department in their testimony seem to consider the danger remote. At the same time, in the State of New Jersey only a little more than a year ago it was not so remote when the depot at Lake Denmark and at the Picatinny Arsenal, located approximately 2 or 3 miles apart, or portions of them, at least, were destroyed by an explosion and twenty-odd lives were lost, as I recall, and millions of dollars' worth of Government and private property were destroyed.

I recognize, Mr. President, that we must have locations for these explosives. I am sure New Jersey is as patriotic as any other State and that all the States are equally patriotic and are prepared to assume their full share of responsibilities of this unattractive nature. New Jersey has within its borders many powder works, and frequent explosions have occurred. A number of governmental activities of this character were located there during and shortly after the World War. We expected that to happen and we were ready for it. They were all a part of our war contribution, but now to retain this appalling threat, as it were, to public life and property, right in the midst of congested sections, in my judgment, is absolutely indefensible.

Again, from a business standpoint there is no occasion for this. Congress years ago enacted legislation and approved an appropriation to build storage houses for this type of explosive and other inflammable material in sections that were remote from development. At an expense of several hundred thousand dollars one was built in Utah. My information is that it is not used at all, or, if at all, only in a very slight degree; yet the Government has expended the money, and the storage house is there, and explosives stored there would not be a menace to private property, because, from my information, there is not a village within 7 miles of the storage house.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I do not want to lose my rights. I think I have the floor, but I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. If the Senator from Ohio will permit me to ask a question, what became of the project we had before the Naval Affairs Committee?

Mr. EDGE. I was just going to refer to that. Also, the Navy have asked for a storage house in a section, as I understand, likewise removed from ordinary municipal development, out in the State of Nevada; and, if I am not mistaken, permissive legislation was passed in the Senate at the last session in order to build such a storage house.

Why should we spend the hundreds of thousands of dollars necessary to build these storage houses if we are still going to keep this explosive material in the midst of sections where development is rapid? The Raritan Arsenal in New Jersey, from which it is sought to remove this material, is located within a couple of miles of the large city of New Brunswick. It is now being hemmed in all around; there is practically a town on every side of the arsenal excepting the river side. To have that arsenal in the midst of that growing population is unfair to the people residing there, and in my judgment it is not good business from the standpoint of the Government.

I want to express my appreciation of the earnest efforts that I know the conferees have made to have the amendment appropriating money for removal, as unanimously adopted by the Senate, retained in the bill. I can not understand at all the logic of the conferees on the part of the House. This reference to a committee, of course, is merely that type of compromise which means little, if anything. However, I want to give our conferees full credit. They have provided, in the amendment which will shortly be read at the desk, that a report shall be made by this board of officers on the location of explosives and where they should be removed not later than March 15, 1928. It is that definite assurance that we will have a report before this session of Congress is apt to adjourn that moves me to accept without further discussion the decision on the part of the conferees.

I give notice now that on March 16, 1928, if the report is not in, I shall demand the report, and that immediately following that report if there is anything in it upon which we can base action—and I am sure no report could be brought to the attention of Congress except one that would recommend the removal of these explosives—I shall ask for an appropriation in some appropriation bill during the present session of Congress that will direct the removal of this menace.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. WARREN. I only desire to take a moment.

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, this matter was brought up near the end of last session. I became much interested in it. The Appropriations Committee of the Senate permitted it to come up without objection and go on the celebrated second deficiency bill, which later went down in the tumultuous ending of that session through filibustering.

While this definite action was not proposed originally, yet we inserted these various appropriation items freely in the Senate committee. I think this language, which compels Army and Navy heads to move quickly and report quickly, will enable us to take care of this matter later, perhaps in this Congress.

I wish to say a word to my friend from Maryland [Mr. BRUCE], whom I regard as one of the greatest lovers of justice in this body or in the Nation. While perhaps I may be guilty of using some word that has caused it, I think he is a little severe on our friend the chairman of the House committee, Mr. MADDEN. I will say that while the House conferees objected point-blank to the action of the Senate, Mr. MADDEN interested himself at once to cooperate with us in some way to provide for carrying out the aim of the Senate; in fact, he was almost the author of something that they could do in the House that we could not do on this side under our rules.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire to direct the attention of the Senate very briefly to amendment numbered 21 and to make some brief observations thereon, and then to ask a question of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN].

It will be recalled that when this bill was before the Senate it struck out, after somewhat extended discussion, lines 9 to 19, inclusive, on page 52, those lines containing the provision that authorized the appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of a brick plant at the United States Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

The conferees have provided, in amendment numbered 21, as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out, and at the end of the matter so restored, after the numerals "1925," insert the following:

Then follows, verbatim, the language of section 6 of the act of January 7, 1925, that language being as follows:

That the inmates of the United States Industrial Reformatory shall be employed only in the production and manufacture of supplies for the United States Government, for consumption in United States institutions, and in duties necessary for the construction and maintenance of the institution.

It will be recalled that when this matter was under discussion a few days ago, the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] expressed himself as follows—I will read what he said at that time so that there can be no doubt about it. At page 558 of the RECORD he used this language, and I particularly desire the attention of the Senator from Wyoming to this. I had asked him whether he would accept an amendment providing that the brick to be manufactured at that reformatory should be used only in that institution. The Senator from Wyoming then said:

As to using the bricks at one institution, there may be a good many little buildings that are connected in a way and yet are separate buildings; but, if I can do so in order, I should not object to an amendment that would carry out the very idea that the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee expressed in the House in his debate, near where the Senator is reading, where he was very vehement in his idea that this brick should be for the use of penitentiary buildings only and nothing else.

Subsequently, on the same page, the distinguished Senator from Wyoming very properly read what the chairman of the House committee had said, evidently to enforce the idea that the bricks to be manufactured there were to be used only at that institution. The Senator from Wyoming read the following from the RECORD. I will start with what was said by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. LANHAM:

Mr. LANHAM. Let me ask the gentleman if it is contemplated that the brick to be manufactured in this plant shall be used at this institution?

Mr. MADDEN. Only.

Mr. LANHAM. Only; and not put in competition with outside brick manufacturers?

Mr. MADDEN. That is it. It is a humanitarian proposition.

The question I desire to submit to the able Senator from Wyoming is this: Is it the understanding, then, based upon



that statement, that this provision extends, as the chairman of the House committee said, only to the manufacture of brick for the completion of that institution and for the construction of the necessary buildings of that institution? Is that the understanding of the chairman?

Mr. WARREN. It is not only my understanding, but I fully believe the institution would not be permitted, under this proposed legislation, to do otherwise. I will say to the Senator that I am just as well satisfied as I was when I said at an earlier date that all I wanted done was to confine the manufacture and use of this brick to the one institution where these convicts are incarcerated, not for the purpose of competing with the market in any way, but because, for the good of the morals and the health and general improvement of those convicts, they must be in some way kept at that or some other industry.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, in view of the statement the Senator has made, and in view of the fact that this is a great appropriation bill with very many important provisions, I do not feel inclined to oppose its passage, though I should very much have preferred if the Senate provision could have been accepted and this language stricken out. In view, however, of the assurance that comes from the distinguished Senator from Wyoming that it is the understanding that the bricks made here shall be used only in this institution for the purpose of constructing the necessary buildings in this institution, and upon the assurance from the chairman of the House committee which I have just read, I shall not further oppose the passage of the bill.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I do not see at this moment the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] in his seat. I believe he wanted to say a word in relation to the proposed appropriation for the Cape Cod Canal.

A year ago I was in agreement with the Senator in adding five and one-half millions or six millions to the proposed appropriation for purchasing the bonds and other evidences of indebtedness of the canal; but information afterwards reached me, as it reached Members on the House side, that it was too early to accomplish what was wished for in the interest of the canal. Hence, we differed on the floor the other day as to the immediate use of this money. I made a point of order, which was overruled, and the Senator put the matter to the Senate, and I was further overruled. Since then, however, the matter has come up in such a way that I think we are in perfect agreement, because I wish to do just what the Senator wishes to do, and with the information we now have I believe it can be safely and well accomplished, probably before the end of this Congress. It is, however, one of those things that the Government has loaned its credit to, and prepared a contract which is being lived up to, but which is not ready to close, and ultimately it will take more money than we have appropriated. The money already appropriated is not fully used—in fact, very little of it so far—so that I do believe it is wise to wait.

I move to agree to the amendment of the House to amendment of the Senate numbered 32.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I move to recede from amendments numbered 19, 36, and 37. They refer to the same subject, different storehouses and arsenals put over for this examination.

The motion was agreed to.

#### PAY OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I report back favorably from the Committee on Appropriations the resolution (H. J. Res. 92) authorizing the payment of salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1927, on the 20th day of that month, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, the office of legislative counsel, and employees paid on vouchers under authority of resolutions, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1927, on the 20th day of that month.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### HOLIDAY RECESS

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 8) providing for a holiday recess, reported it favorably without

amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, December 21, 1927, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, January 4, 1928.

#### REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. FESS. I ask unanimous consent to submit a report from the Committee on the Library.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRATTON in the chair). Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. FESS. From the Committee on the Library I report a joint resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress, which now exists, be filled by the appointment of John Campbell Merriam, of the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ARMISTICE DAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 25, to declare the 11th day of November, celebrated and known as Armistice Day, a legal public holiday, along the same lines that other days have been declared legal holidays by the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BORAH. How many legal holidays have we now?

Mr. MAYFIELD. I do not know, but I know that November 11—armistice day—is not a legal holiday, and all the posts of the American Legion over the country have passed resolutions requesting that it be made such. I will appreciate it if the Senate will pass the joint resolution at this time.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am opposed to our creating any more legal holidays, unless there is a most exceptional occasion for so doing. It seems to me we can properly show our respect for this day without making it a legal holiday. I once heard an eminent scholar say when one of the great powers of Europe fell from a first-class to a fourth-class power, it had finally created 93 holidays.

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator will let this one go through, I promise that I will not offer any more.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I have no objection personally to the joint resolution at this time, but I understand it has not gone to a committee. At the last session we agreed that all joint resolutions and bills should go to committee first, and I hope the Senator from Texas will not ask us to deviate from that rule.

Mr. MAYFIELD. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] had one passed just before I called up this joint resolution.

Mr. CURTIS. That was reported from a committee. The Senator from Texas can get a report on his measure by Monday, and I hope he will agree to that, because I would dislike to see the rule which we adopted violated. If we violate it or waive it in one case, we shall have to do so in others. It will be only two days longer, if the Senator will wait until Monday, and I ask that it may go to the appropriate committee.

Mr. MAYFIELD. If it is to be sent to a committee it is immaterial to me where it is sent, because I do not suppose we shall ever hear of it again.

Mr. BORAH. This is a more important matter than I believe the Senator realizes. Let us take time to consider it.

Mr. MAYFIELD. Do I understand the Senator to object?

Mr. BORAH. It seems so.

Mr. MAYFIELD. Is it so?

Mr. BORAH. Yes; it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the joint resolution will be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MAYFIELD. The Chair said, "If there is no objection." Should not the inquiry be, "Is there objection to its consideration?"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been made to its consideration.

Mr. MAYFIELD. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be re-referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

#### INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH CONVENTION

On motion of Mr. BORAH, and by unanimous consent, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the International Radiotelegraph Convention and General and Supplementary Regulations Relating Thereto, transmitted by a message from the President of the United States on December 12, 1927.

#### DWIGHT WHITNEY MORROW

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an article by Proctor Hall, published in the New York Times magazine on October 16, 1927, relative to Dwight Whitney Morrow, the American ambassador to Mexico.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

The article referred to is as follows:

MORROW TAKES ON OUR KNOTTIEST JOB—TO HIS MISSION IN MEXICO THE NEW AMBASSADOR BRINGS AN ANALYTICAL MIND AND A GREAT CAPACITY FOR WORK

By Proctor Hall

Dwight Whitney Morrow will soon present his credentials in Mexico City as American ambassador to undertake the solution of the most difficult problem that has confronted a diplomatic representative of the United States in recent years. From a personal standpoint it is a new test in a new field for a man whose career up to this time has been extraordinarily successful. Not only because of the weighty issues involved, but also because of the challenge of the man and the task, the result will be watched with the closest interest.

The selection of Mr. Morrow by President Coolidge was a personal appointment—with a difference. Ordinarily personal appointments are one of the items entered on the debit side. They carry with them the implication that the appointing Executive might well have gone further, beyond the circle of his friends, and found one more fit for the job. They are excused as one of the prices paid in electing any human being to an executive office.

The personal appointment of Mr. Morrow, on the other hand, was a case in which the long friendship of Mr. Coolidge for the lawyer-financier gave the President a lever by which he could lift a man preeminently fit from such an entrenched position as a partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co. Here was a personal choice which reached up, not down.

It is altogether probable that no other President except Mr. Coolidge could have persuaded Mr. Morrow to take the ambassadorship. Mr. Morrow has given generously of his time and abilities to public services, and it is known has cherished a wish to devote himself entirely to some task in this field. The circumstance that the President of the United States, his friend of years, was faced in our relations with Mexico with a long-standing problem of enormous importance and intricacy, was the special event which led to Mr. Morrow's retirement from the Morgan partnership. And the problem, too, is one of which he has intimate knowledge.

Mexico City has exhibited the liveliest curiosity concerning the new ambassador. If it will relieve President Calles's suspense, he may as well know that the differences between Mexico and the United States are now to be tackled by a man who will make all previous ambassadors seem as if they had been toying with our diplomatic exchanges. The United States has been represented in Mexico City by men of good caliber, but never by one of Mr. Morrow's ability, energy, and capacity for this particular task. Calles will know very shortly after the new ambassador presents his credentials that a new order has been established.

The Mexican President will find it impossible not to like Mr. Morrow, not to admire him. Mr. Morrow will be patient, diplomatic, pretty careful of Mexican sensibilities and ways of doing things. But the pressure will be constant. Morning, noon, and night the ambassador will be mastering the problem, piecing it together, getting a little forward with the job. Working with Mr. Morrow on a hard task is never recommended as a rest cure or for one who likes short hours.

Mr. Morrow was one of the ranking partners of the house of Morgan. The enormous load of responsibilities and labors can not be equally distributed at 23 Wall Street any more than in other partnerships.

Some of the partners, equipped by special abilities, carry more of the burden than others. J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, and Mr. Morrow have been the three associated by the financial world with the major operations and policies of the banking firm. Russell C. Leffingwell, also a lawyer, is a newer partner, and Thomas Cochran and George Whitney are supposed to be active chiefly in connection with the Morgan interests in domestic industrial corporations. Mr. Morrow has been one of the wheel horses in the Morgan international banking activities, to which the firm has given an increasingly large proportion of its attention, as well as in its railroad and industrial corporation connections.

The list of directorates from which Mr. Morrow withdraws in leaving the Street is not impressive. Neither, for that matter, is the list of directorates of any other partner. On January 3, 1914, the Morgan firm publicly announced the withdrawal of the members from scores of directorates, such as the New York Central, American Telephone & Telegraph, and others, the statement asserting that "the necessity of attending many board meetings has been so serious a burden upon our time." Mr. Morrow has lately been a director on only six boards—Bankers' Trust Co., Foreign Finance Corporation, General Electric Co., International General Electric Co. (Inc.), National Broadcasting Co. (Inc.), and Palisade Trust & Guarantee Co., Englewood, N. J.

Mr. Morrow withdrew from the Morgan partnership on September 30. His interest in the firm was liquidated; he accepted payment in full for it. The partnership agreement of the Morgan firm contains a paragraph to the effect that the estate of a deceased member must accept without question whatever valuation the firm puts upon the partnership at the time of death. No estimate of what Mr. Morrow received can be made with any authority. But in leaving the house of Morgan, with which he had been since 1914, Mr. Morrow severed more than a mere business association. The relations of the partners are peculiarly personal and close, and men such as Mr. Morgan, Mr. Morrow, and Mr. Lamont feel it so.

Mr. Morrow's desk was in the row of partners on the Broad Street side of the first floor of 23 Wall Street—his was inside the partitioned inclosure with Mr. Morgan's and Mr. Lamont's—and his office was on the second floor on the Wall Street side. A visitor might think that these dark paneled offices with open fireplaces were the libraries in private homes. One partner sits in an armchair at a refectory table, with leaded casements of tall bookcases behind him. On the table the portfolios of papers, tied with ribbons, might be manuscripts instead of files of decoded cables, corporation statements, and contracts.

Mr. Morrow's office was plainer. He never has been greatly interested in appearances—even in his own, for that matter. He is intent only on what is going on in his mind. One had but to interview him there, to listen to him, as he sat on the leather-covered sofa, one leg doubled under him, explain all the details of something about Amherst College, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Interborough Rapid Transit situation, or the wide distribution of foreign bonds among investors, to realize what concentration of mind and labors had gone on in this man's brain in this setting. In many respects Mr. Morrow impressed one as being the most intellectually active man in the financial world.

A man small in height but with head and brow large and very well proportioned; firm, chiseled face; eyes clear and keen—Mr. Morrow is a figure of whom one takes notice. His voice is strong. He talks rapidly, not smoothly, but always explicitly. If a listener restates something not quite correctly, Mr. Morrow is not content to leave it so. He phrases it right. One is convinced after hearing Mr. Morrow expound a situation that here is a man who has mastered every detail thoroughly, put it in order in his mind, and worked out the underlying principles as well. He is an attentive listener so long as the information which he is getting is what he wants and at a pace to satisfy his active mind. He knows how to search out and assemble information.

Mr. Morrow's financial and business experience fit him especially well to grapple with the vexed questions in these fields involved in our Mexican relations—and these questions are many and important. A number of persons, however, will ask whether the able Mr. Morrow is diplomatic in a trying situation.

The answer is that he has accomplished notable things in the many public services he has rendered, and these are proof that Mr. Morrow is successful in manner as well as in results. Perhaps his outstanding public service was his work as adviser to the Allied Maritime Transport Council in London from February to December, 1918. It is a well-shared secret that the difficult work of this war organization in allocating tonnage had not been made easier by the attitude of openly expressed suspicion of other allies on the part of certain American representatives. Mr. Morrow was quick to see the danger in the feelings aroused; he straightened out an ugly situation with tact and dispatch. There was a noticeably better feeling in London for his having been there.

President Calles might well ask his ambassador in London to make a full report on Mr. Morrow's work in this one task. It was for this and for his labors on the Military Board of Allied Supply that he was awarded the distinguished-service medal. There need be no fear in Mexico City that Mr. Morrow does not grasp the human equation in any



situation, or that he is not appreciative of the value of friendly good nature in reaching his goal. His sense of humor is as keen as his insight.

The troubled situation at Amherst College which led to Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn's resignation as president bore heavily on Mr. Morrow's time and patience. He was a trustee of his alma mater. The outside world had the impression that what led up to the final act in that drama was a matter of a few months. Mr. Morrow and the other trustees tried earnestly to save for Amherst students the values of a personal leadership and stimulation which they correctly estimated. For five years the trustees, guided entirely by Mr. Morrow, had tried to work out a solution for a problem which yearly grew more impossible. If Mr. Morrow has not lost the quality of patience which he showed in that case, our diplomatic relations will be fortunate.

Mr. Morrow is not given to the use of ultimatums or force. His power is persuasion by force of fact and argument. The writer remembers long Saturday afternoons spent with Mr. Morrow in 1917, when he was chairman of the Prison Inquiry Commission of New Jersey, the first of his notable public services. Murder and torture had been committed in the prisons and mismanagement was universal. To a newspaper man it seemed necessary that individuals be punished after public trial in order to arouse public opinion in the State to demand a clearing up.

Mr. Morrow was not willing to let the chances of real reform rest, as he saw it, upon the outcome of trials in which proof would not be easy. He was intent upon framing new laws, a new organization, and he counted upon fact and reason to put over what he wanted. He summoned experts to help him. On Saturday afternoons a telephone message from the Knickerbocker County Club frequently would come to remind him of a foursome match he had forgotten while he was working away on prison reform. And generally the street lights were on before he called it a day and bundled up some papers to take home. If any one Morgan partner has had to put the firm cat out on leaving for the night more often than any other, that one probably is Mr. Morrow.

He is a shining example of the truth that a busy man has most time to give to outside demands upon him. The extra tasks which Mr. Morrow has shouldered have not been merely those treasurerships of good causes which can be managed by a secretary. Most stories concerning men like Mr. Morrow are apocryphal, but it is said that Mr. Morgan once remarked to him: "Dwight, I will personally give you \$100,000 if you will resign as trustee of Amherst." He did not. He gave a great deal of time to the war-savings campaign, to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as a worker on the board and not a mere name to decorate the letterhead. He consolidated the charitable agencies in the town where he lives—Englewood. He never has associated himself with anything as a figurehead. In every movement to which he has lent his name he has been a hard worker, and he has left everything better for concentrating his constructive mind upon it.

President Coolidge named him chairman of the Aircraft Board in 1925 to study the Nation's aeronautical needs, particularly with reference to the Army and Navy. Mr. Morrow's conduct of that inquiry was quick and thorough. He took the froth and fury out of wild charges and proposals which had followed the resignation of General Mitchell, drew information from witnesses expeditiously, and prepared a thorough, well-planned report along sound lines.

It was President Coolidge's long personal friendship which enabled him to call on Mr. Morrow for the time-taking job of the Aircraft Board. They were classmates at Amherst, graduated in 1895. When the students came to vote for the man most likely to succeed in life almost every one voted for Morrow. Coolidge got one vote—Morrow's. The friendship which has existed between these two men since those days has not been an intimate one of frequent contacts; but they have met through the years, and their esteem for one another has strengthened. Mr. Morrow is amusing in describing his conviction that the rise of Mr. Coolidge from selectman to legislator, to governor, to Vice President, and then to President was inevitable, a progress which no earthly force could avert.

Mr. Morrow worked to pay his way through Amherst. His father had been president of Marshall College—no surplus funds in his small budget for college educations for his sons. After Amherst, Dwight Morrow studied law at Columbia, again paying his way by tutoring and other jobs. Upon graduation he obtained a place with Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. Law firms in those days were far from being worried over what their clerks did with the rest of their \$6 a week after meeting the expenses of living. But Morrow attracted attention by the quality and the amount of his work. He was summoned from Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett to 23 Wall Street in 1914.

Mr. Morrow is a scholar, a man of liberal and original mind. In presenting him for the degree of doctor of laws at Princeton, Dean West summed up his life: "It is the story of a quick, deep, and resolute mind, well trained to sound judgment and straight action." To understand the breadth and depth of his mind, one should read, for

example, his speech at Chicago on foreign loans, delivered April 23, 1926, in which he declared that there was no warrant in American history for the use of armed forces to collect a debt; and his article in *Foreign Affairs* on the distribution of foreign government bonds among investors in the United States, together with his series of 10 newspaper articles published in 1919 under the title "The Society of Free Nations," reviewing the attempts to bring about leagues of peace and discussing the plan of the Peace Conference's League of Nations Committee, of which Woodrow Wilson was chairman.

Mexico can take pride in knowing that no man ever before gave up so much to accept any ambassadorship as Mr. Morrow is doing at the call of President Coolidge.

Some news reports at the time of the appointment stated that no other partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. had ever retired. Several have done so, and one went into the sphere of diplomacy. Robert Bacon, who resigned in 1903, later was Secretary of State and ambassador to France. But Mr. Morrow's action really sets a precedent. And the motive behind his action, well-informed friends believe, is his genuine desire to devote his life to public service.

#### TAX REDUCTION

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed at the end of the revenue bill (H. R. 1) as received from the House to-day two parallel reference tables showing where may be found the sections of the old law from which the sections of the bill have been taken and also where the sections of the old law appear in the new bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 19, 1927, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 17, 1927*

##### MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Orestes H. Caldwell, of New York, to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission for a term of five years from February 23, 1927, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Harold A. Lafount, of Utah, to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission for the unexpired term of two years from February 23, 1927, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate vice John F. Dillon.

Sam Pickard, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission for the unexpired term of three years from February 23, 1927, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate vice Henry A. Bellows.

Garland S. Ferguson, jr., of North Carolina, to be a Federal trade commissioner for a term of seven years from September 26, 1927, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate vice John F. Nugent.

##### CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Thomas M. Wilson, of Tennessee, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a consular officer with the rank of consul, to be a consular officer with the rank of consul general and also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

##### APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

###### MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

###### To be second lieutenant

Staff Sergeant Charles Lawrence Driscoll, Medical Department, with rank from December 2, 1927.

##### APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

###### TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Major Sumner McBee Williams, Cavalry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

###### To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Walton Goodwin, jr., Cavalry, from December 10, 1927.

###### To be major

Capt. Winchell Ivan Raser, Signal Corps, from December 10, 1927.

###### To be captains

First Lieut. Thomas Reed Holmes, Infantry, from December 6, 1927.

First Lieut. Nicholas Dodge Woodward, Infantry, from December 7, 1927.

First Lieut. Edgar William King, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 7, 1927.

First Lieut. Riley Edward McGarraugh, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 8, 1927.

First Lieut. Allan Preston Bruner, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 8, 1927.

First Lieut. Egbert Frank Bullene, Cavalry, from December 9, 1927.

First Lieut. Mark Gerald Brislawn, Infantry, from December 10, 1927.

#### To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. John Wesley Warren, Air Corps, from December 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Isidore Sass, Signal Corps, from December 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Einar Bernard Gjelsteen, Field Artillery, from December 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Elgie Carraway, Infantry, from December 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Mark Pesek, Infantry, from December 8, 1927.

Second Lieut. Herbert Bronson Enderton, Field Artillery, from December 8, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Battle Horton, Field Artillery, from December 8, 1927.

Second Lieut. Joseph Leander Hardin, Field Artillery, from December 9, 1927.

Second Lieut. Carter Bowie Magruder, Field Artillery, from December 9, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Joseph D'Espinosa, Field Artillery, from December 10, 1927.

#### VETERINARY CORPS

##### To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. James Reid Shand, Veterinary Corps, from December 11, 1927.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1927*

##### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Walter F. Brown.

##### GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Henry L. Stimson.

##### THE JUDICIARY

###### MARSHAL

Martin Brown, western district of Michigan.

###### INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

###### COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

John R. Rogers, fifth district of New Jersey.

##### STATE DEPARTMENT

###### UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

Robert E. Olds.

###### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Nelson T. Johnson.

##### DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

###### AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

Dwight W. Morrow, to Mexico.

Noble Brandon Judah, to Cuba.

###### MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL GENERAL

William T. Francis, to Liberia.

##### CONSULS GENERAL

Coert du Bois.  
Cornelius Ferris.  
Charles L. Hoover.

Leo J. Keena.  
Frank C. Lee.  
Irving N. Linnell.

##### CONSULS

Maurice W. Altaffer.  
Russell M. Brooks.  
William E. De Courcy.  
Charles H. Derry.  
Peter H. A. Flood.  
George Gregg Fuller.  
Anderson Dana Hodgdon.  
Alan T. Hurd.

John J. Muccio.  
Julian L. Pinkerton.  
William W. Schott.  
Edward E. Silvers.  
Robert Lacy Smyth.  
Edwin F. Stanton.  
Mason Turner.  
Frederik van den Arend.

##### SECRETARIES

Charles A. Bay.  
Willard L. Beaulac.  
Robert L. Buell.

John K. Davis.  
Durward Grinstead.  
Loy W. Henderson.

David McK. Key.  
Julius G. Lay.  
David B. Macgowan.

Clarence E. Macy.  
William J. McCafferty.

##### VICE CONSULS OF CAREER

Glenn A. Abbey.  
George M. Abbott.  
George D. Andrews, jr.  
Franklin B. Atwood.  
La Verne Baldwin.  
James C. H. Bonbright.  
Sidney H. Browne, jr.  
Gordon L. Burke.  
Vinton Chapin.  
Paul C. Daniels.  
Gerald A. Drew.  
Fayette J. Flexer.  
Landreth M. Harrison.  
Knowlton V. Hicks.  
Terry S. Hinkle.

Cloyce K. Huston.  
Perry N. Jester.  
James C. King.  
George D. LaMont.  
Bruce Lancaster.  
Charles A. Page.  
J. Randolph Robinson.  
Alan S. Rogers.  
Albert W. Scott.  
Roger Sumner.  
John T. Wainwright.  
Thomas C. Wasson.  
Clifton R. Wharton.  
Miss Frances E. Willis.  
George H. Winters.

##### FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER

###### Class I

Norman Armour.  
Homer M. Byington.

DeWitt C. Poole.

###### Class II

Ray Atherton.  
John K. Caldwell.  
Louis G. Dreyfus, jr.  
Matthew E. Hanna.

George S. Messersmith.  
Stokeley W. Morgan.  
Edwin L. Neville.

###### Class III

Hamilton C. Claiborne.  
Felix Cole.  
George K. Donald.  
J. Klahr Huddle.

Frank C. Lee.  
Keith Merrill.  
James B. Stewart.

###### Class IV

Charles R. Cameron.  
H. Merle Cochran.  
John K. Davis.  
Alfred W. Donegan.  
Graham H. Kemper.  
Leland B. Morris.

Wallace S. Murray.  
Lowell C. Pinkerton.  
Elbridge D. Rand.  
Emil Sauer.  
S. Pinkney Tuck.

###### Class V

Charles H. Albrecht.  
Algar E. Carleton.  
Monnett B. Davis.  
Dudley G. Dwyre.  
Jay C. Huston.  
Edwin Carl Kemp.

Joseph F. McGurk.  
John F. Simmons.  
Clarence J. Spiker.  
George Wadsworth.  
Henry M. Wolcott.

###### Class VI

Maynard B. Barnes.  
Richard F. Boyce.  
George L. Brandt.  
Harry E. Carlson.  
James G. Carter.  
Nathaniel P. Davis.  
Hooker A. Doolittle.  
Hugh S. Fullerton.  
Jack Dewey Hickerson.  
Robert B. Macatee.

John R. Minter.  
Robert D. Murphy.  
Orsen N. Nielsen.  
H. Earle Russell.  
Rudolf E. Schoenfeld.  
William H. Taylor.  
Henry C. von Struve.  
Egmont C. von Tresckow.  
Harry L. Walsh.  
Bartley F. Yost.

###### Class VII

Willard L. Beaulac.  
Hiram A. Boucher.  
Lewis V. Boyle.  
Reginald S. Castleman.  
Stillman W. Eells.  
Augustin W. Ferrin.  
Robert Y. Jarvis.  
Thomas McEnelly.

J. Lee Murphy.  
Earl L. Packer.  
Walter S. Reineck.  
Leo D. Sturgeon.  
Harold S. Tewell.  
Frederick L. Thomas.  
Harold Shantz.

###### Class VIII

Maurice W. Altaffer.  
Russell M. Brooks.  
William E. De Courcy.  
Charles H. Derry.  
Peter H. A. Flood.  
George Gregg Fuller.  
Anderson Dana Hodgdon.  
Alan T. Hurd.  
John J. Muccio.

Julian L. Pinkerton.  
William W. Schott.  
Edward E. Silvers.  
Robert Lacy Smyth.  
Edwin F. Stanton.  
Mason Turner.  
Frederik van den Arend.  
H. Dorsey Newson.  
Thomas W. Voetter.



## Unclassified

Glenn A. Abbey.  
George M. Abbott.  
George D. Andrews, jr.  
Franklin B. Atwood.  
La Verne Baldwin.  
James C. H. Bonbright.  
Sidney H. Browne, jr.  
Gordon L. Burke.  
Vinton Chapin.  
Paul C. Daniels.  
Gerald A. Drew.  
Fayette J. Flexer.  
Landreth M. Harrison.  
Knowlton V. Hicks.  
Terry S. Hinkle.

Cloyce K. Huston.  
Perry N. Jester.  
James C. King.  
George D. LaMont.  
Bruce Lancaster.  
Charles A. Page.  
J. Randolph Robinson.  
Alan S. Rogers.  
Albert W. Scott.  
Roger Sumner.  
John T. Wainwright.  
Thomas C. Wasson.  
Miss Frances E. Willis.  
George H. Winters.

## POSTMASTERS

## CALIFORNIA

James E. Stroud, Arvin.  
Richard G. Power, Colusa.  
Charles E. Wood, Compton.  
Chelso A. Maghetti, Davis.  
John L. Olson, Decoto.  
Walter E. Hyer, Del Mar.  
Charles C. Jenkins, El Centro.  
George H. Burk, Elk.  
James W. Hyatt, Emigrant Gap.  
George L. Clare, Guerneville.  
Minnie E. Dewar, Hueneme.  
Theodore J. Brown, Hynes.  
Fred E. Laxdal, Inglewood.  
Gyda K. Holmboe, Loma Portal.  
Grace D. Perkins, Los Nietos.  
Frank Challand, Mission Beach.  
Flora Dahl, Mokelumne Hill.  
Jacob J. Shroy, Newman.  
Fadette T. Gossard, Olive View.  
Florence E. Buckner, Pacific Palisades.  
Edgar L. Etter, Palos Verdes Estates.  
Mary K. Davis, San Carlos.  
Josephine Zucca, Selby.  
Addie E. Waits, Solana Beach.  
Richard L. Mason, South Pasadena.  
Granville N. Purington, Trona.  
Cinderella L. Phiney, Tustin.  
Mathilda Busch, Verdugo City.  
Hazel E. Avise, Walnut Creek.  
Edith M. Kennedy, Weimar.  
Earl D. Cline, Zelzah.

## COLORADO

Paul P. Huston, Calhan.  
Newell R. Usher, Florence.  
Alexander G. Johnson, Fort Lupton.  
Lawrence H. Dewey, Fruita.  
Lula D. Trimble, Georgetown.  
Mary E. Kendall, Kiowa.  
James M. Brown, Mancos.  
William A. Sawyer, Mount Morrison.  
Ellsworth A. Weller, New Castle.  
Anna Richards, Ouray.

## DELAWARE

John P. Betts, Clarksville.  
Lula M. Chambers, Stanton.  
Ethel Reynolds, Townsend.

## IOWA

Roscoe W. Petersen, Bettendorf.  
Herbert B. Arnold, Blakesburg.  
Hattie Stanley, Castalia.  
Aaron W. Monroe, Clemons.  
Mary Chilcote, Conway.  
William C. Upham, Fredericksburg.  
Alfred E. P. Gillette, Geneva.  
Robert D. Adey, Granger.  
Frank H. Davis, Ionia.  
Martin O. Evans, Joice.  
Albert L. Meredith, Lynnville.  
William D. Lorensen, McCallsburg.  
Libbie L. Lockhart, Packwood.  
Eunice M. Bute, Stanhope.  
John A. Schmitz, Storm Lake.  
Mary F. Park, Tracy.

Bessie M. Rice, Urbana.  
Letha Doughten, Woolstock.

## LOUISIANA

Regina D. Melanson, Arnaudville.  
Mildred M. Gleason, Belcher.  
Ella M. Perot, Campti.  
Rufus W. Echols, Converse.  
Henry S. Adams, Good Pine.  
William E. Phillips, Greensburg.  
Alvin C. Brunson, Mangham.  
Frank Warren, Merryville.  
Moise E. Chenevert, Plaquemine.  
John T. Boyett, Sarepta.

## MARYLAND

Lloyd T. Hayden, Centerville.  
Mary W. Tise, Hyattsville.

## MISSISSIPPI

Everet M. Chilcoat, Amory.  
Scott H. Speck, Blue Springs.  
Katie M. Beavers, Boyle.  
Bessie Gay, Brooklyn.  
Anne D. Powers, Cary.  
William D. Myers, Deemer.  
Nancy A. Murphey, Doddsville.  
Bessie F. Truly, Fayette.  
Nathan B. Williams, Fernwood.  
Willie M. Windham, Lena.  
Daniel F. Hitt, Louin.  
Albert S. Russell, Magee.  
George F. McLelland, Newton.  
Myra P. Varnado, Osyka.  
Etyle S. Countiss, Pittsboro.  
Kathleen M. Baker, Scooba.  
J. D. Hale, Scott.  
Thomas L. Cotten, Summit.  
Annie K. Woods, Water Valley.  
William A. Miller, Wiggins.

## MONTANA

Harly J. Stephenson, Belgrade.  
Joseph Keeler, Crow Agency.  
George D. Dutro, Dodson.  
Henry N. Chambers, Manhattan.  
Donald A. Petrie, Martinsdale.  
Fred W. Handel, Musselshell.  
Selma N. Hauge, Paradise.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Rudolph G. W. Anderson, Ambrose.  
Anton A. Ficker, Amidon.  
Lee Rolle, Brinsmade.  
Knut O. Abrahamson, Kathryn.  
Alice Stewart, Linton.  
Jens B. Dyrud, Maddock.  
Rose A. Boardman, Overly.  
Bridget A. H. Hennessy, Tolna.

## OHIO

Mark E. Miller, Ashtabula.  
Will P. McNary, Bannock.  
Ambrose B. Wingate, Beach City.  
Ralph P. Crane, Bowling Green.  
Effe W. Mansfield, Brilliant.  
Carl A. Brown, Bucyrus.  
Alexander C. McDonald, Coshocton.  
Starling F. Trimble, Crestline.  
Arthur M. Eidson, Cygnet.  
Charles W. Shaffer, Doylestown.  
Florence Hilgefort, Fort Loramie.  
Guy W. Reuter, Fort Recovery.  
James Lewis, Girard.  
Fred Brockmeyer, Glendale.  
Frank W. Howard, Grafton.  
Edward L. Jones, Granville.  
Fred B. Reed, Green Springs.  
Warren H. Noble, Greenwich.  
Jennie Pfeiffer, Grover Hill.  
William H. Tracy, Harrison.  
Michael Effinger, Lancaster.  
Anna J. Pyle, Lansing.  
Lincoln A. Slusser, Louisville.  
Louis K. Carroll, Manchester.  
Charles E. Penquite, Mason.  
John McCleery, Masury.

Francis M. Fletcher, McComb.  
 Harry E. Coil, Mendon.  
 Pearl C. Brown, Middlefield.  
 George L. Sayles, Milan.  
 French C. Stillings, Milford Center.  
 Dewey H. Beck, Monroeville.  
 William G. Corne, Newark.  
 Calvin L. Hartline, Newcomerstown.  
 Harry M. Day, New Richmond.  
 Albert S. Nye, New Washington.  
 Cloyde M. Kieffer, Orrville.  
 Marshall O. Brooke, Peebles.  
 Frank B. McCullough, Plain City.  
 George A. Fisher, Port Clinton.  
 Clarence R. Seymour, Ravenna.  
 Olive Toland, Rayland.  
 Harry W. Hayes, Reynoldsburg.  
 Fred O. Foster, Seville.  
 Alva H. Anderson, Shelby.  
 Harry Oldham, Sidney.  
 Charles M. Sauder, Smithville.  
 Elmer E. Weaver, Sugar creek.  
 Oral H. Hilborn, Tiro.  
 Raymond M. Swank, Trotwood.  
 Ralph L. Stamm, Versailles.  
 George W. Hassenier, Wapakoneta.  
 Dora A. Kramer, West Alexandria.  
 William E. Reed, West Lafayette.  
 Elva L. Gauch, West Manchester.

## OKLAHOMA

Royal F. Hall, Boise City.  
 Roy M. Muse, Elmore City.  
 Marshall G. Norvell, Marietta.  
 Frank W. Fuller, Ringwood.  
 Otto G. Bound, Ryan.  
 Marion N. Brumley, Selman.  
 William A. Vassar, Tryon.  
 Severe L. Massie, Tyrone.

## OREGON

Alice K. Gallier, Bandon.  
 Elizabeth J. Morgan, Corbett.  
 Fred C. Matches, Dayton.  
 Edward C. Michelsen, Kerry.  
 George W. Johnson, Lakeview.  
 Thomas R. MacMillan, Lebanon.  
 Annie O. Johnson, Odell.  
 Harold R. McIsaac, Parkdale.  
 Ann B. Heydon, Valsetz.  
 Walter E. Zumwalt, Wamic.

## RHODE ISLAND

James H. Riley, Harrisville.  
 Lillian G. Hoxie, Shannock.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

George B. Patrick, Bowman.  
 Roy L. Hurst, Chesterfield.  
 Walter L. Gettys, Clover.  
 Loka W. Rigby, Moncks Corner.  
 Elijah Lee, Paolet.  
 Robert E. Ragsdale, Pelzer.

## TENNESSEE

James G. Jones, Ardmore.  
 John V. Lady, Blountville.  
 Pleas P. Campbell, Calderwood.  
 Bessie J. Clark, Christiana.  
 Joseph R. Lane, Church Hill.  
 Weyman I. Dooly, Conasauga.  
 David H. Hughes, Eagleville.  
 Lavella Bratschi, Erin.  
 Jean Brient, Friendsville.  
 William E. Richardson, Jr., Halls.  
 Nona C. Armstrong, Martel.  
 Elmer T. Sparks, McKenzie.  
 Edna Conway, Mosheim.  
 E. Dan Smith, Mountpleasant.  
 Mathew M. Huling, Winchester.

## WITHDRAWAL

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate December 17, 1927*

## POSTMASTER

George T. Taylor to be postmaster at Memphis, Tenn.

## SENATE

MONDAY, December 19, 1927

The Chaplain, Rev. Z<sup>c</sup>Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

*Out of the deep have I called unto Thee, O Lord; Lord, hear my voice.*

Almighty God, who speakest in a thousand voices to the hearts and minds of men, grant to us that we may be taught of Thee, that with understanding hearts we may faithfully perform the duties of this day.

In all our work make us ever mindful of the welfare and the wants of others, knowing that we are in Thy stead.

Save, we beseech Thee, the valiant sons of this Nation imperiled in the great deep, for Thy paths are in the great waters, and even there shall Thy hand lead them. Enfold in Thine arms of love and mercy their loved ones, and by the sacrament of our sorrowing sympathy bring us all to a deeper knowledge and understanding of the mystery of Thine infinite love.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Edwards	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.
Barkley	Ferris	King	Sackett
Bayard	Fess	La Follette	Sheppard
Bingham	Fletcher	McKellar	Shipstead
Black	Frazier	McLean	Shortridge
Blaine	George	McMaster	Smoot
Blease	Gerry	McNary	Steck
Borah	Gillett	Mayfield	Steiwer
Bratton	Glass	Metcalf	Stephens
Brookhart	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Broussard	Gould	Neely	Thomas
Bruce	Greene	Norbeck	Trammell
Capper	Hale	Nye	Tydings
Caraway	Harrison	Oddie	Tyson
Copeland	Hawes	Overman	Wagner
Couzens	Hayden	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Heffin	Pine	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Howell	Pittman	Warren
Deneen	Johnson	Ransdell	Watson
Dill	Jones, Wash.	Reed, Mo.	Wheeler
Edge	Kendrick	Robinson, Ark.	Willis

Mr. PHIPPS. My colleague the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WATERMAN] is detained on account of illness. I will allow this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. BRATTON. I desire to announce the necessary absence of my colleague the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] from the Chamber. He is detained by illness. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. GEORGE. My colleague the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] is confined to his home on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. HOWELL. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY (S. DOC. NO. 29)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State inclosing a recommendation from the Secretary of Agriculture that the Congress be requested to adopt a resolution authorizing and requesting the President to invite foreign governments to be represented by delegates at the International Congress of Entomology, to be held in the United States in 1928.

It will be noticed that because of the close relationship between entomology and agriculture, the Department of Agriculture is especially interested in the international aspects of this science, which it considers of very great importance to this country. As it would seem, therefore, that the participation of foreign governments in the congress mentioned would be in the public interest, I recommend to Congress the passage of the joint resolution. No appropriation is requested.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 19, 1927.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.